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PROTEST IN SOUTH AGAINST ALLEGED HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Charge That Health Service Imposed on President Harding Follows Issue of His Letters Telling of Food Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Urgent telegrams of protest reached southern senators yesterday indicating that the portion of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line is up in arms as a result of alarmist reports of distress in the southern states, which were given an appearance of gravity when President Harding on Monday addressed letters to the Public Health Service and the Red Cross urging that immediate steps be taken to relieve alleged conditions of "famine and pellagra" in large sections of the territory in question.

President Harding's appeal was, of course, issued after representations had been made to him by the Public Health Service through Hugh S. Cummings, Surgeon-General. Reports made to the President were said to be based on investigations made by the service. When the President's appeal was read in the south yesterday morning the indications were that a wave of indignation spread throughout all the states.

As soon as they reached the Capitol telegrams began literally to pour in on southern senators, who were amazed to find that they themselves had not had any forewarning of the conditions which the Public Health Service had represented to President Harding as existing.

Four prominent editors of southern papers who had come to Washington on taxation matters were as surprised at the President's appeal as were the southern communities that made themselves heard through protests to senators. A canvass of the southern delegation in the United States Senate revealed the fact that senators who had just come back from their states had not heard a word that would indicate the existence of such a situation as was depicted by the Public Health Service, and which apparently stumped President Harding into the issuing of his appeal.

Famine Denied

"I have not come back from North Carolina without being told that there is no famine in the south of the situation now depicted, and which has been given national prominence by President Harding's letter to the Surgeon General and the Red Cross. There is financial distress, but if there is no famine or if disease is spreading I have not heard of it."

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader of the Senate, also stated he had no knowledge of the existence of such a situation, as did his colleague, Thomas H. Martin. Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, declared he had heard nothing of the alarming conditions reported to President Harding. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who had at first been inclined to take the reports seriously, admitted that he had reached the conclusion that there was "great exaggeration."

Senators who felt that the alarmist reports would hurt their constituencies made attempts to get in touch with Surgeon General Cummings but he was in conference with the head of the Red Cross, apparently working out a scheme whereby he and the Public Health Service and the Red Cross could launch a relief scheme, where no relief is regarded necessary by the representatives of the people involved. The opinion was practically unanimous that the President had been imposed on. This opinion was confirmed during the day by press statements carrying denials from health officers of southern states.

Health Service Attacked

William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, received the following telegram from Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution: "Bureau of Health reports concerning pellagra conditions alleged to exist in the southern cotton belt do great injustice to Georgia. These reports should make clear just what states are referred to." An original report published last week was made by Federal Board of Health that Georgia, having more diversified crops, was less affected than any other southern state and that trouble was confined chiefly to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. This exception should be emphasized since reports sent out by the Associated Press last night indicate condition is widespread throughout the south.

A telegram from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to Senator Harris said: "We strongly protest published reports of alarming pellagra menace and semi-famine condition in cotton belt as unwarranted by the facts and likely to prove another serious blow to the south. Reports to State Health Board show no increase over last year and no prospect of such menace as indicated. Situation certainly does not justify such adverse comment."

Senator King directly charged that the reports originated in the desire of the Public Health Service to divert attention from the investigation of the service that has been organized by the Finance Committee of the United

States Senate. President Harding, he asserted, has been outrageously imposed upon, as the facts tend no justification whatever to the alarmist reports sent broadcast throughout the country, but which are repudiated by the south.

"An investigation of the Public Health Service," said the Utah Senator, "is pending. The service has for a number of years carried on a propaganda to increase its personnel and perpetuate an organization which is built upon military lines with titles and retirement privileges.

Illustration of Propaganda"

"The efficiency of the service has been demonstrated; it has been shown that its personnel and the expense of it is out of all proportion to the work it has done and the investigation proposed aims at its complete reorganization. I have no doubt whatever that those interested in preserving the existing organization are responsible for this latest illustration of propaganda. They have hit on the financial distress in many sections of the south to give basis to their campaign. But there is nothing like the suffering depicted.

"The President has been imposed upon. I have talked over the situation with men intimately in touch with conditions in the south, and find that they have no knowledge of the existence of a situation that even approaches that set forth in the representations made to the President. Southern senators should get up on the floor of the Senate and explode this alarm bomb."

NAVAL FORCES OF WORLD COMPARED

British Official Paper Gives the Strength of Naval Powers and Shows the Number of Modern Ships the Nations Possess

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A comparison of the world's navies is given today in a White Paper showing particulars of the fleets of Great Britain and other great maritime powers. Vessels over 20 years old from the date of launch have been omitted, and the nominal tables which show the fleets at February 1 last, although giving no details, enable the following comparisons to be made:

BATTLESHIPS

Great Britain 28
France 11
Russia (including 1 building) 13

Austria-Hungary 9
United States (including 11 building) 47
Japan (including 3 building) 15

BATTLE CRUISERS

Great Britain 4
Russia (all building) 5
United States (all building) 6

Japan (including 2 building) 9

FLYING CRUISERS

Great Britain (including 10 building) 62
France (and 6 projected) 62
Russia (including 8 building) 9

Germany 8

Austria-Hungary 10

United States (including 10 building) 25

Japan (including 8 building) 17

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Great Britain (2 building) 2
United States (1 building) 2

Japan (1 building) 1

FLOTILLA LEADERS

Great Britain (2 building) 18
France (12 building) 13
Italy (3 building) 11

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS

Great Britain (6 building) 191
France (1 building and 12 projected) 71
Russia (21 building) 119
Germany (12 building) 23
Italy (12 building) 64

Austria-Hungary (3 building) 1

United States (40 building) 318
Japan (9 building) 93

SUBMARINES

Great Britain (8 building), exclusive of 5 since removed from effective list 97
France 55
Russia (22 building) 58
Germany 60

Austria-Hungary (5 building) 11
United States (46 building) 149
Japan (15 building) 38

BRITISH PLANS FOR IRISH LEGISLATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—On moving the suspension of the 11 o'clock bill for the remainder of the session in the House of Commons today, Austen Chamberlain, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he regarded the situation in Persia with disappointment and almost with despair. The Persian Government had deliberately rejected the chance of recovering its fortunes with Britain, and had fallen back on the familiar game of playing off one foreign country against another.

As an old friend of Persia, he warned her that it would be Persia and not Great Britain that would suffer. Lord Curzon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had prosecuted propagandists and had promised money for support while always in the background there had been the presence of Soviet forces.

FARM WORKERS WIN WAGES CONCESSION

British Lower House Passes New Bill Setting Up District Conciliation Boards for Fixing Wages
—Minimum Wage Agreed To

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An important new departure in British industrial organizations has been brought about by the establishment of new district conciliation committees for fixing the wages of agricultural laborers, which is likely to have a marked influence on other industries. After a week of strenuous discussions in the House of Commons on the Corn Production Act (Repeal) Bill, the leaders of the agricultural workers obtained last night, when the bill passed its third reading, much more favorable provisions relating to the future regulation of wages on the farms.

A number of compromise settlements were put forward and rejected, but as the discussions went on, all parties became more anxious to prevent a conflict. At last a farmers' representative, Captain Pitney, M.P., leader of the farmers' members, suggested that the new committee should be left free to come to an arrangement on wages if they could, but that when the agreement was actually reached it should be legally enforceable on all farmers in the district.

After some consideration this was accepted by the workers' representatives, as the best possible compromise they could win without a costly strike, in which the men might be defeated.

Meanwhile the national wages board, which is to be abolished, set up a quarrel among its members, and agreed by a majority to a wage reduction up to 6s. a week, providing that the new minimum wage is to be not less than 4s. In some districts the men have received 5s. and they will in future have 4s. Those who now get 4s., the old minimum, will have 4s. It is provided that these wages shall continue to the end of this year by which time the new conciliation committee will be in existence.

The importance of the establishment of these committees lies in the fact that they combine for the first time the features of both the Whitley councils and trade boards, and thus mark an entirely new departure in British industry. The Whitley councils are formed voluntarily by the employers and their representatives, and their agreements are carried out voluntarily. The trade boards (for low paid industries) are established by the Ministry of Labor, which appoints some of the members, who are supposed to judge impartially between the representatives of the employers and workers. The decisions of the boards are legally enforceable.

The new kind of agricultural conciliation committees will be formed voluntarily, like the Whitley councils with no government nominees on them, but their agreements will be legally enforceable as in the case of trade boards. The experiment will be watched with great interest, and it may lead ultimately to an agreement by the Whitley councils that their own wages decisions shall have the force of law. It is regarded therefore as a great step forward on the path of industrial conciliation.

The unions which cater for agricultural workers have still a great field for recruiting, as probably 350,000 laborers are still outside the unions. Now that they are free from the anxiety of a wages struggle, the union leaders intend to carry on an intense propaganda with the object of increasing their membership and adding to the roll of Labor voters. They will argue that but for the activity of the unions and the Labor Party, this compromise would not have been won, and that the laborers would have been left at the mercy of individual bargaining.

They will also contend that only by a strong organization can the best possible wages be gained in the future from the conciliation committees. Consequently they expect a great acceleration of membership. These leaders, in conjunction with the Labor Party, are also about to devise a Labor agricultural and land policy, and a special committee has been set up to undertake this difficult task.

PERSIAN SITUATION IS DISAPPOINTING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Replying to a question of Persia in the House of Lords today, Lord Curzon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he regarded the situation in Persia with disappointment and almost with despair. The Persian Government had deliberately rejected the chance of recovering its fortunes with Britain, and had fallen back on the familiar game of playing off one foreign country against another.

As an old friend of Persia, he warned her that it would be Persia and not Great Britain that would suffer. Lord Curzon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had prosecuted propagandists and had promised money for support while always in the background there had been the presence of Soviet forces.

NEWS SUMMARY

Urgent telegrams of protest are reaching southern senators regarding President Harding's letter appealing for aid to relieve alleged conditions in the south of "famine and pellagra." Senators declared that the Public Health Service has imposed upon the President and that no famine exists. Press statements of southern health officers yesterday gave confirmation to these views.

President Harding's special message to Congress yesterday asked that the War Finance Corporation should be empowered to purchase securities, probably up to \$500,000,000, so that the proceeds might be used in settlement of claims against the government by the railways. Further powers to aid agriculture by the corporation were also asked.

The first definite action of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress yesterday, upon beginning hearings on the federal revenue bill, was to eliminate the proposal for a general sales tax. It is said the effort will be to reduce, rather than to increase the public burden. Opposition has developed within the committee to the proposal to increase letter postage to three cents.

Indications in Washington, following the receipt of a cabled report from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, now in the Philippines, are that he may be offered, and that he will accept, the appointment as Governor-General of the islands.

Announcement is made by the Secretary of War that reductions in the army under the law recently passed, by which the total will be approximately 150,000 men, will be completed by the end of the present week.

The New York County organization of the American Legion, while proclaiming its insistence upon the right of free speech, refuses to condemn the alleged lawless activities of Legion members in suppressing those who insist upon enjoying that right.

Edwin F. Ladd, Senator from North Dakota, has proposed the submission of a constitutional amendment providing that no war shall be declared by Congress, except in cases of invasion, until after a referendum on the question has been held. He has also proposed that until such amendment is submitted to the people, Congress shall not declare war except upon the approval of the people.

A distinct step forward is recorded in the negotiations on Upper Silesia. Great Britain has accepted the French view that a commission of experts should examine the evidence obtained by the allied high commissioners and report to the Supreme Council. The Council has been tentatively summoned to meet in Paris on August 4. Colonel Harvey will attend on behalf of the United States, but only in an advisory capacity. The question of sending additional troops to the disturbed area is still a moot point.

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PRESIDENT SEEKS RAILWAY SOLUTION

Special Message Asks Power for Finance Corporation to Buy Railway Securities and to Grant Help to Agriculture

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a special message to Congress yesterday President Harding briefly outlined the exigencies of the railway situation and asked that the War Finance Corporation be empowered to purchase securities, probably up to \$500,000,000, so that the proceeds may be used in the settlement of claims against the government by the railways. Further powers to aid agriculture by the corporation were also asked.

The President in his letter dwelt upon the justness of the railways' claims and pointed out that "The railroad administration has, or will have, ample securities to meet all requirements if Congress only will grant the authority to negotiate the securities and provide the agency for their negotiation.

"With this end in view," he wrote, "you are asked to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase these railway funding securities accepted by the Director-General of Railroads. No added expense, no added investment, no added liability, no added tax burden."

It was decided by the Republican leaders to deal with the railway and agricultural recommendations of the President in two separate measures. The President's letter was accordingly referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee and nothing will be done about presenting a railway bill until the return of the chairman, Albert B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is out of the city. There is said to be a substantial opposition ready to make itself heard on this issue, and it is believed that the Administration will have a difficult task to get it through.

The process of taking securities from the railways, putting the government stamp of guarantee on them, and then selling them and giving the money to the railways does not commend itself to a great many members of Congress.

A bill drafted by Secretary Hoover and Eugene Meyer Jr., director of the War Finance Corporation, for the further relief of agriculture and live-stock production. This bill, introduced by Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, after a conference with the President, which is in effect, a substitute for the Norris bill, offered in the form of an amendment to it, after the buying and selling features which have been so much objected to had been eliminated, and the \$1,000,000,000 provided for had been cut to \$500,000,000.

The Kellogg bill contained an amendment to the War Finance Corporation Act, giving the board of directors of the corporation authority to make advances to farmers over the discount rate for 90-day

test that according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, such permission must be the common request of England, France and Italy, and then for the present the matter rests. Meanwhile, Sir Harold Stuart, British high commissioner to Upper Silesia, is on his way to London and Woyolek Kowalny remains in Paris.

The story published in the Manchester Guardian and widely republished in the French press to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George, in a private letter to Dr. Stresemann, expressed the view that the sanctions imposed on March 8, especially those involving the occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, and establishment of the RhineLand customs barrier ought to be canceled, was emphatically denied by The Christian Science Monitor authority.

Assurance to Berlin Denied

The story, he said, was no doubt a garbled account of a cart in exchange of views that took place, when Dr. Stresemann was in the running for the office of German Chancellor, with the British Ambassador in Berlin. Dr. Stresemann asked for an assurance from the British Government that the sanctions would be canceled if Germany accepted the terms of the allied ultimatum drafted by the London conference in March last.

Although an assurance was refused, the opinion was expressed (as it had been expressed frankly and openly on several occasions) that, if Germany accepted the allied demands, the sanctions ought to be canceled. Mr. Lloyd George had stated this opinion bluntly and plainly, as was evidenced in his rejoinder to Dr. Simons on the matter, and The Christian Science Monitor's authority concluded it was greatly to be deplored that such misstatements of fact should arise, which of course are quickly seized upon by certain sections of the French press, thereby tending to impair the friendly relations between the two countries instead of improving them.

Germany Now Calm
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Political calm succeeds here the excitement of recent days provoked by the strained relations between France and Germany. It is generally admitted that the Allies have reached an understanding. Alarming reports from Upper Silesia suggest that the Poles are contemplating another uprising.

ARREST OF ILLINOIS GOVERNOR ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Six hours after Judge E. S. Smith, in the Sangamon Circuit Court yesterday ordered Sheriff Master to serve warrants charging Gov. Len Small with embezzlement of state funds, the Governor, fearing a raid on his home at Marshall, Illinois in the capital were not aware of his departure for some time after the train left.

Judge Smith, in deciding the case, held that the Governor was not immune from arrest, and in referring to the statement of counsel for the Governor, "that the King could do no wrong," the court said that in Illinois there is no such thing as the divine right of kings, and that the Illinois Legislature is the law-making body of the State.

The court, in directing the sheriff to serve the warrants, said that a reasonable time would be given the Governor in which to enter his appearance without the formality of arrest. The warrants for the Governor are in the hands of the Circuit Court clerk and have not been delivered to the sheriff.

"We are attempting to handle the case diplomatically," said C. F. Morton, state's attorney.

Governor Small has not intimated that he will recede from his former declaration that he will resist arrest. It is known, however, that no troops will be called, and that he will not resist arrest physically. The Circuit Court has adjourned to September 6, and if the Governor decides to give bond, his surety may be approved by the sheriff.

PRESIDENT PLANS VISIT IN MOUNTAINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A vacation of several days in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is planned by President and Mrs. Harding to follow their attendance next Monday at the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

During their outing they are to be guests of Secretary Weeks of the War Department at his country place near Lancaster, New Hampshire.

Under present plans they will go directly there from Plymouth, and probably remain until the following Saturday or Sunday. During the stay the President expects to accept no invitations but to devote his whole time to rest and recreation.

ACTIVITY RESUMED IN THE STEEL MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the reopening of the Inland Steel Company's mills at East Chicago on Monday, and the operation of mills of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company at Gary, Indiana, being resumed, business in the steel industry is picking up. The Illinois Car and Equipment Company of Hammond, Indiana, will reopen August 1 and the Standard Steel Car Company, of the same place, is taking on more men. The rail mills of the Indiana Steel Company at Gary are also increasing their forces and out-

TURKS EVACUATING ANGORA, IT IS SAID

Greeks Claim to Have Broken Turkish Lines Between Konia and Angora and Captured Over 100,000 Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Kemalist Turks are evacuating Angora and also their headquarters at Konia about 300 miles by rail from Eski-Shehr, which was the scene of their heavy defeat, according to reports received in London. The Greeks are advancing rapidly and their prisoners are now reported to number over 100,000. Evidently by their victory the Greeks are now urging a revision of the Sykes-Picot and autonomy for Trebizon.

The following communiqué has been received by the Greek Minister from Athens, dated July 25:

"Naval communiqué—Our patrols have arrested a Kemalist steamer conveying troops. We seized 521 gold Russian 10-ruble pieces and gold Turkish pounds, along with 3000 pounds worth of Turkish paper money."

"Military communiqué—In consequence of the rapidity of our advance the collection of reports from the various units has been delayed. It is established from the reports received that the losses to the enemy in the conflict during the last 10 days since the Greek army left its original lines until the occupation of Eski-Shehr, and the battle to the east of that town, have resulted in the enemy being reduced by more than one-third in cannon and men killed, wounded, and prisoners and deserted.

"The majority of the divisions have lost half their effectiveness. The 12th division captured eight heavy cannon and the line Afum Karahisar, Kütahya, Eski-Shehr, Bilecik has been effectively consolidated. The troops on the northern and southern lines are now in touch with each other. The enemy's lines between Angora and Konia are broken."

BANKING SITUATION IN STATE SECURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A report by the banking department of South Dakota, covering a call of state banks made April 28, shows these banks to be in a gratifying condition considering the present abnormal financial situation. It is shown by the report that the total increase in assets of the 567 banks reporting is \$3,650,975, with total decreases of all kinds of \$3,035,365, or a net increase of practically \$600,000. This does not come up to the showings of the past few years, when increases went up by millions, but that there has been any increase at this time is considered satisfactory.

The increase in deposits was in checking accounts and like funds, as the time certificates show a decrease of \$2,699,283, but the checking and savings accounts have grown materially. The reduction in time certificates is in large part accounted for by the liquidation of loans and discounts amounting to \$1,089,336, this liquidation meaning that many loans have been cleared up regardless of hard times, or talk of hard times.

The state bank guaranty act of this State has no doubt been a steady element in the banking situation in South Dakota. While there has been much discussion of banking affairs, not a state bank has been closed in the time covered by the report. The depositors are not nervous over the situation, as they know that they can get their deposits with but little or any delay if a bank should close its doors, and there is no run on any bank on account of rumors as to its stability.

PLAN INDORSED TO FIX PRODUCE PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Indorsement of the well-known Lyon plan, by which Congress would enact legislation stabilizing farm products, was made at a meeting of Minnehaha County farmers held in Sioux Falls, the meeting having been called by President Severson, of the county farm bureau. According to the conclusion arrived at by the farmer delegates who represented the different townships of Minnehaha County, reduction of freight rates and stabilization of prices of farm products offer the needed relief to present conditions.

The causes of the present depression are many, it was found, and come from a number of sources. The consensus of opinion appeared to be that immediate relief was more essential than determination of responsibility. W. H. Lyon's stabilization plan was unanimously adopted by the delegates at the meeting, and notification of the action was sent to the American Farm Bureau Federation at Washington, District of Columbia.

FARMERS' MOVEMENT FOR LARGER PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That the present movement of the farmers of America to better their marketing and distribution facilities is not a Bolshevik movement and should not be considered as merely a class movement for their own betterment, was a point emphasized by W. F. Kumlien, director of the South Dakota Agricultural College extension service, in a recent address before the Brookings Rotary Club.

"By this means," said Mr. Kumlien, "the farmers are only making an ef-

fort to secure a decent living return for the big investment they have made in land, improvements, stock, machinery, etc.

The average net profit of the average American farmer has only been about \$500 a year. The farmers have really made their money from the increase in land values. The time has come when the farmer who makes 5 per cent on his investment, pays his overhead, and makes a decent wage in return for his services, is the exception rather than the rule.

"Agriculture is our basic industry and the success of agriculture will determine the ultimate success of the nation. The farmer is truly the backbone of the nation." The state college extension service is trying to bring about a greater net profit for the farmer, better home conditions, interest the young people to stay on the farm, and in every way possible make for better rural conditions."

PHILIPPINE POST AGAIN DISCUSSED

Indications Now, Following Receipt of Cabled Report From General Wood, Are He May Accept Governor-Generalship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A report was cabled yesterday to the Secretary of War by Maj.-Gen. Leon Wood, who has just returned to Manila from a tour of the Philippine Islands. Its contents have not been made public, but there are increasing indications that President Harding will offer the post of Governor-General of the islands to the General. He let it be known yesterday before the cable message from General Wood had arrived that there would be no appointment of Governor-General until after he had heard from General Wood, although it was intimated that a chief justice and two associates would be named this week.

At the time that General Wood and W. Cameron Forbes were sent on the special mission to the Philippines, the former announced that he did not want to become the Governor-General, and that he had accepted the position of provost of Pennsylvania University. But since he has been at work with Mr. Forbes, studying the situation, he is said to have become so interested in the possibilities offered by promoting the welfare of the Filipinos and developing the resources of the islands that he would not be averse to accepting the position if it were offered him. Both the President and Secretary Weeks hold General Wood in high esteem, and there seems little probability but that, if he has been correctly represented, he may have the post, and that the Administration will be grateful to him for having so decided.

Both as an administrator and as a military man, it is generally held that General Wood would be in the right place in the Philippines. His report, of which the cable message received yesterday is believed to be merely preliminary, is awaited with great interest.

GERMAN WORKERS REJECT COMMUNISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Great importance is rightly attached here today to the results of the preliminary election of delegates throughout Germany to the forthcoming congress at Jena of the Metal Workers Union, one of Germany's most important Labor organizations.

Candidates from the Soviet party who favor affiliation of the organization with the Moscow International were in most centers overwhelmingly defeated by the Moderate Socialists candidates, who favor affiliation with the second International of Amsterdam.

In Berlin the moderate candidates polled close on \$1,000 votes as against barely 23,000 votes given to the Communists.

In Bochum the Communists were defeated, although it must be admitted their candidates polled better than had been expected. "Vorwärts" Berlin's Moderate Socialist organ, says the Communist defeat has been a shattering one. Other newspapers expect the results of the election will prove to neutral countries that the German workers are essentially moderate and have no dealing with the Soviet extremists.

PETITION SEEKS REFERENDUM
SACRAMENTO, California—Senate Bill No. 41, passed at the recent session of the state Legislature, forbidding banks and trust companies from "practicing law without due qualifications," has been attacked in a petition calling for a referendum on the measure at the next general election. The bill was passed on complaint of a number of attorneys that banks and other corporations were usurping the prerogatives of attorneys by permitting persons from these institutions to attend to part of the law business of their clients.

THREE DOLLAR DAY PROTESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Between 300 and 400 laboring men now tarrying in Aberdeen, refuse to accept the wage scale of \$3 a day fixed by the Brown County farm bureau for harvesting help, according to a statement made at the United States employment office in Aberdeen; but in spite of that fact every request for harvest help which has thus far come to the employment office has been

BERKELEY HARBOR PROJECT OUTLINED

San Francisco Bay City Plans Construction of Deep-Water Port and Terminal—Need of Better Facilities Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Great increase in the commerce of San Francisco Bay ports on the Pacific Ocean, and the fact that virtually all the land fronting on deep water is at San Francisco, the only point on the bay where such deep water frontage exists, has impelled the city of Berkeley to combine with private capital in the construction of one of the largest and most modern marine terminals in the country. Berkeley is located on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, directly east of, and seven miles from, the Golden Gate, the deep salt water entrance of the bay, but the water in front of Berkeley, and for half a mile or more out in the bay, is shallow, ranging from four to ten feet in depth. This must be dredged out in order to bring deep-water commerce to the port, where connection with all the transcontinental railroads can be obtained.

The city, therefore, arranged with B. F. Cresson Jr., and Charles W. Staniford to make a survey and draw up the engineering plans for the terminal, the city and the private interests meanwhile forming the Port Terminal, Inc., under the laws of California. These engineers have reported on the building of the new port, and the municipal corporation is preparing to proceed with the first of the four units of the terminal.

Present plans for the new port contemplate first the construction of one unit, furnishing 35,000 lineal feet of berthing space, with a depth of 30 feet at mean low water; 3,000,000 square feet of wharf-slab-space on filled bulkheads; 3,500,000 square feet of warehouse space, on the bulkheads and back toward the mainland, as well as 1500 acres on the mainland for manufacturers, rail terminals and similar industrial plants. Plans have been made for shipside railroad tracks, with classification yards of capacity of 2000 cars. Hard-surfaced highways to shipside for motor-trucks also are contemplated, as well as all manner of cargo-handling machinery, including facilities for the transfer of freight from inland-waterway carriers directly into the holds of deep-sea ships tied up at the terminal.

The intention of the engineers in laying out the terminal has been to avoid all possible sources of contention of freight, and, also, to insure the availability of suitable industrial sites in the vicinity for commercial expansion. The engineering plans have been approved by the municipality of Berkeley, and the United States Government has indicated its approval by granting the permits necessary to proceed with the work. The Pacific Port Terminal has been incorporated under the laws of California, and plans to operate under a lease of the waterfront granted by the city of Berkeley. The city is a partner in the enterprise, having a direct financial interest, as well as the interest of deriving general benefit for the community.

Speaking of the methods of reclaiming the land, the engineers say: "The most economic method of reclaiming the land will be by the process of hydraulic dredging, pumping the material so dredged behind retaining bulkheads. A form of wide quay development, whereby the material for the fill forming the quay is the most economical method of developing this frontage. An approach channel 300 feet wide at the bottom will be dredged to a depth of 30 feet below mean low water from existing deep water to the outer end of the unit. The material from this approach cut will be pumped inshore behind a bulkhead platform, for its retention at its outer section.

"Immediately in the rear of these bulkheads, the pumped material from the above-mentioned channels will be deposited, bringing it up to a level surface about 12 feet above mean low water, for a length of 3000 feet, and an approximate width of 600 feet, forming an area on which is to be constructed a marine and railway terminal, with the necessary storage buildings, railway tracks and appurtenances. Upon this filled-in area a wharfage shed is to be constructed, with the necessary railroad connections and roadways, supported by warehouses for marine and railway terminal use."

TAX CLAIMS AGAINST STEEL CORPORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Claims for arrears in taxes amounting to \$60,000 against the United States Steel Corporation have been made by the Internal Revenue Bureau, according to Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation. In a statement Judge Gary said:

"In making our income tax returns to the government for 1917 and 1918 we raised questions concerning items involving approximately \$60,000 of taxes. Believing these were not

taxable we claimed credit for them in our returns."

"Recently the government representatives have been discussing with us the questions relating to these items. They have not been decided, nor has any of them been decided. We have no way of determining when a decision will be reached."

SENATOR PROPOSES WAR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, Urges Constitutional Amendment Providing for Vote, Except in Case of Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While efforts to effect an agreement among the nations in regard to the limitations of armaments are in the forefront of topics of conversation and subjects of legislation, members of Congress who desire to find a method of preventing future wars are not abidingly interested in behalf of permanent peace along other lines.

Edwin F. Ladd, (R.), Senator from North Dakota, has proposed the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, requiring a popular vote before the declaration of war in certain instances:

"Whereas, There is no question touching the life and welfare of the people of the United States of such importance as the making of peaceful relations with other governments; and whereas, The right of the people to a voice in the settlement of all questions of less importance is asserted in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution; therefore be it

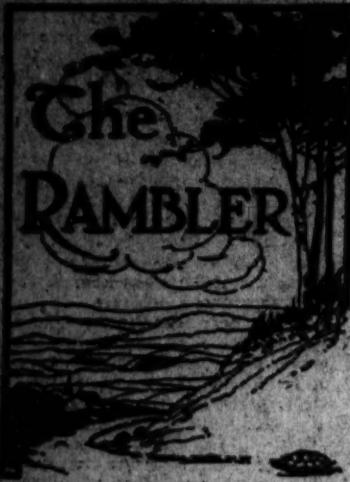
"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no declaration of war by Congress, and no act of war by the executive branch of the Government of the United States, shall be taken except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States, until the question at issue shall be submitted to a referendum of the voters of the United States."

Because it would take several years to get an amendment passed, Senator Ladd introduced a resolution requesting that Congress act in similar circumstances, pending the adoption of such a constitutional amendment.

KANSAS TO BETTER SCHOOLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas hopes to "pull herself out of the mud" educationally in the next few years. Most Kansas children have been educated in the little one-room box-type school houses. Up to 10 years ago, according to computations of State educational officials, 70 per cent of the children in the State attended the one-room ungraded schools. But under the new plan, by consolidating a large number of districts and arranging bus lines to haul the children to and from school, the farm children can have graded schools equal to the city's, and frequently it is possible to establish one or two years of high school work in the same building.



Club Men

The "Canebottomed Chair" was written by a man that uses clubs all his life and that fitted them as naturally as his coat fitted him, but he was a man that equally all his life regarded those that had homes. He longed for something that he never had and lived lonely all his days in the midst of a thousand friends and acquaintances. This paper is not to be devoted to the pity of anyone, only I point out how Thackeray who was in and of the world, wistfully sighed for that dear, tranquil place that is called "home." Now, then, that being the case, what sort of home can a man make of his club? The ladies in my audience (as I have proudly said before, they are counted by millions) will at once answer that no sort or kind or condition of home can be found in a club and as it is disconcerting to contradict a lady, let me be content to say that their answer is noted and respected.

Nevertheless, clubs have their uses, and pretty distinct ones they are, too. I do not go so far as to say that a club can be a home to a man, but it can be a haven and a refuge and a place to which he is glad to go. There is a certain feeling of solidarity and confraternity about the place, though you may speak to never a member and, indeed, such is our rugged Anglo-Saxon way. But when you have no other place to go, it is pleasant to recognise John, the hall porter, and William, the head waiter, and Charles, the butler, because you and they fully understand that here is an oasis where the calm and refreshing palms move gently their branches above a population exclusively male and that is stoutly fenced in against all intrusion of those that by a constitutional amendment may exercise the franchise.

A club is by no means a place where men go selfishly to eat and drink and sprawl upon deeply upholstered couches and bury themselves in their respective armchairs. It is a place to be in comfort that when the day's work is over and members are crackling the evening papers, there is a certain satisfaction in sitting on one's spine in a proper chair and looking about and seeing other worthy toilers who likewise are sitting on their respective spines and probably having the same meditation. And Mr. Balfour has sat on his spine through many years of Parliament and I take it that he is no trifler, though he declines to lose his temper. It is said that too much club-life makes a man selfish, but to that it may be answered that selfishness is sometimes seen in other places. Have you never reflected, reader, that many, very many men use their clubs because they have no other place to go? Thackeray, who was an authority on the subject, may not have said so in as many words, but he implied as much over and over again. Have no fear, I am not going to become sentimental on the subject and weep over the pathetic picture of the poor club man leading a dreary existence in a comfort and ease that in his heart he loathes, but let us be practical in looking at the situation: here are men that have no homes, nothing apparently that calls for that pure and holy unselfishness that home engenders, there is no place to which they can go and find that tender welcome awaiting them such as the greatest pea has never yet been able to describe. These men are not foolish and vulgar, they will have some of gross pleasure and unworthy distraction (and here unconsciously they are arguing for home), they are, like thousands of their fellows, decent and self-respecting, they are gregarious, they would save money, they detest the uneasy, commercial atmosphere of hotels, so, in a word, they go to their clubs and see human faces.

It has been said and with deep acuteness, that to like others, one does not have to know them. One simply feels friendly and grateful toward them for being about and for having many of the same interests and tastes, though never a word be ever said about them. The English-speaking man is an awful fraud, for he has so many sentiments that he will not acknowledge, though they be good and wholesome ones that enoble him. One of these sentiments is that he would very much like to find some sort of a shelter better than a club, only he cannot seem to manage it, and has to make the best of things as they are or as he thinks they are. So he does not sit about patiently yearning to be cherished and esteemed and sheltered, yes, sheltered, but he does, all the same. Were he a Latin or a Celt he would probably say more or less distinctly that he was so yearning and wished to be made much of and would say so without any circumlocution and with much satisfaction to himself, but being what he is, he goes ahead and says nothing. There are books and papers, there are his work and his exercise, there are his duties to perform and he contents himself with these.

Of course, there is the dark side to clubs. For instance, there is the man

that wants the window shut when you want it open. There are the men that congregate in gossipy groups in the club library contiguous to the notice that says that members are requested to refrain from loud conversation in those precincts, and having thus congregated enjoy themselves with guff and jest. There is the man that never under any circumstances puts back an illustrated paper where he found it. There is the man that plainly takes the club lounge as a refuge for loud sleepers. I have never seen a member sleeping with a newspaper thrust under his arm and sitting on another, but I have seen him sleeping and grasping a periodical with the sweet unconsciousness of a tired child. Thackeray used to write about these species of the genus, but perhaps they have been mollified since his time, for they certainly do not appear so much and at any rate are to be forgiven as being members of the noble army of the homeless.

There is a figure, much favored by some writers for the newspapers, the so-called "club man," who as a writer somewhere pointed out was a gorgeous figure of magnificent self-indulgence and gilded luxury. He lives on game and recondite sauces and his clothes are always ironed and he looks like a seal in a rich and highly varnished sunlight. He has never a care and though he contributes nothing to the body politic has vague qualities that prove that he has a heart of gold. Well, I think that this gentleman must be more or less a figment of the imagination, because there do not seem to be many of his like about. At all events, did he exist, I am sure that somewhere under his waistcoat, would be found a warm and honest longing for a home, where gradually he would learn to think less of himself and where as time went on and affection worked its magic he would see in others his own happiness and feel the blessing of their devotion, feel more and more the sustaining strength of simple joys and know at last that he had found shelter, that shelter which protects and strengthens. If you have found it, reader, be humbly thankful.—J. H. S.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At first sight the formation of a body of members 170 strong pledged in the name of economy to "vote against any unauthorized expenditure on the part of the government," would for a taxpayer be a cheering incident. Of this (numerically) formidable body not a dozen are sound Unionists, loyal supporters of the coalition government. With the assistance of Mr. Asquith's followers and the Labor Party they would be able at a critical moment to force the government to return its confidence on pain of being placed in a minority and being compelled to resign. What they "view with grave concern" is "the practice of the government spending public money before the sanction of the House of Commons has been obtained," a practice recently illustrated in the case of the expenditure of thousands of pounds in providing free railway passes for members before the House had authorized the procedure.

This, they truly say, "cuts at the root of all parliamentary control" and declare that in future they will "feel compelled to vote against any unauthorized expenditure." This is excellent and, as recent by-elections have shown, conforms to the urgent desire of their constituents, borne down by unparalleled taxation. Had the document handed to the leader of the House stopped there, the government would have felt impelled to mend their ways. But there is a postscript to the letter which, as in the case of ladies' "epistles," sometimes is their most important feature. Having declared their deliberate intention of voting against any unauthorized expenditure, they add: "unless fully persuaded that such emergency expenditure was unavoidable, and was submitted for the sanction of the House at the earliest possible moment." This condition relieves the government from anxiety, and reduces the solemn oath and covenant to the value of a scrap of paper. Loyal Unionists may be trusted upon any occasion to be "fully persuaded" in the sense of their postscript.

Recently I met Lord Carson (better known as Sir Edward) crossing over from the House of Lords to the Lobby of the House of Commons. He looked so dejected that I asked him how he liked his new status as a Peer and its surroundings. "To tell the truth," he said, "I feel like a fish out of water." In his "Letters to Isabel," Lord Shaw gives interesting particulars of the cabal that attended Campbell-Bannerman's success to the premiership. It was known at the time that his colleagues in the front opposition bench, whilst acquiescing in his promotion, sealed by the King, wished to hustle him into the House of Lords, leaving the Commons to the direction of politicians more in accord with Lord Rosebery's imperialism. It was stated on authority that Sir Edward Grey had declined to accept office except on that condition. Lord Shaw tells how the genial, accommodating Scottish statesman, accustomed to wear a velvet glove, showed to their surprise, the hand of steel was covered. For three days he smilingly looked on while the conspiracy was hatched. On the fourth day, according to Lord Shaw, he startled his colleagues by observing: "Now, look here, I have been playing up to now. The comicality of the situation appealed to me. Let me just say that it is I who am the head of this government: you will all be pleased to understand that I will not go to the House of Lords; that you must take your own course on that footing. You understand?"

They did, each one, including Sir Edward Grey, accepting the offices assigned to him by the Premier. It is a remarkable coincidence, not noted by Lord Shaw, that with a difference of period, a situation something of the same kind took place when, according to Lord Morley's narrative, Gladstone was gently but firmly shouldered out of the premiership, and, some years later, Mr. Asquith was superseded by Lloyd George.

Mr. Asquith, destined but for an unforeseen event to be Campbell-Bannerman's successor, was a prominent member of the Rosebery faction. This naturally led to some coolness on Campbell-Bannerman's part. But he was too good-natured, too magnanimous, to harbor grudges. It is pleasant to read his words to Lord Shaw, "Bear this in mind," he said, "Asquith is a fine fellow; he is a loyal fellow. Asquith has been like a son to me."

UNWRITTEN WORKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It would be difficult to convince Clarence that his unwritten works are not the best. To his intimates he is ready to talk about them all the time, but he preserves a profound silence upon what he has already written—novels, essays and even poetry. These he affects to despise. When I first heard him talking of his "unwritten works," I naturally concluded that he lives in a kind of Utopia of future accomplishment to which he sets no date. Tell him, for instance, that his novel, "The Seed of the Apple," was a best seller in its year; that "The Shadow of Islam" aroused a flutter in every chancery in Europe, and that his lyrical output awakened a new

horridly incongruous—and, led by them into a vast hall. Every inch of space was occupied with shelves, and the shelves were filled with books."

His voice broke, as if he were being carried away with the emotion of the scene engendered.

"With books! And they were all mine! My glorious unwritten works, filling the entire hall!" "For hours that seemed like fleeting seconds I lingered there, handing them with the connoisseur's touch, reading, reading, noting the titles of some and trying to take in the titles of others, and failing. As I looked, they would become blurred. You see, they were ideals that dwell in the Land that Hardy is, from which Maeterlinck drew his plays. Maeterlinck's been in his own hall, of course, and taken some of the books down and read in them. Lucky beggar!"

"But I do know this. Those of mine that I did see clearly were all masterpieces. I couldn't write them if I tried. I haven't the insight to more than formulate them. I can't plumb such depths. That's the pity of it. They are books that interpret me to the world and the world to me."

"I did see, however, that hundreds of them dealt with the very subjects I started out to write when I first took up authorship. They were beautifully written. I was a chap abounding with dreams then. My language was untrammeled; my thoughts gorgeously clothed. The stories were compounded of those literary treasures the world wants, but which the editors and the publishers, confound them, won't let the world have. I can't describe them nearer; I really can't."

"People like my stuff, you say?" He laughed. "Well, if it pleases them, I've nothing to complain of. But I've my own opinion. I know that a fellow can rarely put to paper the best that is in him. That hall showed me. Behind the divine attainment there is sure to be a diviner one waiting for expression. The desire to do better than before, the passion to reach a higher niveau of expression, to pour out from the heart the richer content that lies so deep, deep—that longing is incessant. It is a goal, in fact, that is never attained—except in the craftsman's unwritten works!"

THE REPORTER BEGS TO BE EXCUSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a banquet last night and I didn't go.

I sent another journalist, as they called him. He has just shown me the seating list.

"See my name there?" says he. "Right on the list, initials, number of the table and everything."

I didn't need to ask him if he had enjoyed the party.

How they do it, I don't know. When autumn comes around I suppose there'll be so many that I'll have to do my share. But until then no one persuades me inside a banquet hall. I beg to be excused.

During the war they had me running from one to another. Everybody who was anybody came to New York in those days, and everybody had to be entertained, and everybody made the mistake of classifying banquets as entertainment.

So we boys would meet each other around the festive board. After greetings mellowed with commiseration, we would look over the head table in hope that the place de résistance of the menu had decided not to show up. In which case there would be no big speech. In which case the banquet would be shorter and quieter.

He always came. And you should have seen him grin! They made a lane for him, you know (how fortunate if you don't know!), and between long grinning lines of them he walks, bows and grins. Then in front of his plate he stood for a few more minutes, and grinned some more. And everybody else stood and applauded and applauded, and waved their napkins or serviettes, whichever they preferred to call them; and sometimes the less conservative lost all restraint and actually stamped their feet right down into the carpet! They used to cheer, too, still grinning. It can be done.

Clarence wheeled suddenly round at me.

"Do you ever dream? I mean, do you ever have visions, dwell in the ideal?"

"Look here! What's that to do with your so-called 'unwritten works'?"

"A whole lot. The only things that count are a man's unwritten things."

"If you mean that your next book is going to be better than the last I—

"Next book fiddlesticks!" Then he smiled benignly at my obtuseness. "I tell you that authors don't as a rule write their unwritten works? They merely read 'em!" He drew his chair closer to mine with the air of a man imparting a secret that the vulgar herd must never know. There was a fire in his eye kindled doubtless by some inner glow.

"If I could write those unwritten works of mine—if I only, only could!—I should astonish the world. I—I should astonish myself.... There are hundreds of authors feeling like that.... Some day—you see I don't say it's altogether impossible—one of us may write one of those unwritten works and then there'll be a great masterpiece on the earth.... And that's what Shakespeare did."

He paused as if overcome by the emotion which the thought evoked.

"I speak, of course, of 'Hamlet.' How the bard managed to take it off the shelves I don't know. Both he and Goethe, and Scott in a minor degree, have been shockingly uncompromising in those matters. So has Bunyan.... As to myself, you need not be surprised that my unwritten works persist in staying on the shelves. No effort of mine can dislodge them for posterity."

"Shelves?" I gasped. "What shelves?"

Clarence stared at me pityingly.

"Of course, you couldn't be expected to know. But I can see them now as distinctly as who— I first clapped eyes on them—rows and rows of them. I remember, too, that I was first taken in hand by a couple of green-faced Botticelli angels—I'm right about the color because, of course, 'red-faced' would have been

wonder what they are laughing at. Nor it is not necessary to see the joke yourself. If you use it your responsibility ends there, unless there is a riotous demand for your recall."

Next winter I may make my enforced banqueting less onerous by listing, tabulating and collating the jokes I hear in speeches. Embellished with a series of carefully worked out cross references, and perhaps strengthened with foot-notes fixing the classical place of each joke, in my own dozen volumes of The Library of Oratory, which I was induced to buy when I was a youngster imbued with faith in all men, they might make a handy handbook for guests who speak whether prepared or not.

But until next winter I shall not attend a single banquet. Why, at the one the other fellow went to last night they brought more than a hundred farmers down off their cool farms and made them sit in a stuffy banquet hall all evening.

No, sir—not another banquet shall

"Hello. Yes. In honor of a distinguished Japanese journalist? Are you sure the Editor cannot attend? And must you really have some one there from our paper? And you prefer to have me?... Are—you quite—quite sure?... I beg to be excused. O, you have me on the seating list? Well, I suppose—"

FIREFLIES IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is perhaps no more enchanting sight in all the round of Italian outdoor life with its varied loveliness than that of the fireflies, "the luciolle," who spangle the velvet darkness of the fields and gardens through the warm still nights of May and June.

It is usually in early May that they make their appearance, although if the season is late they may not be seen until after that. But, so soon as the nights grow warm, they begin their fitting dances. At first but a very few wing their way through the darkness, forerunners of a glittering army. Then, let the warmth continue and a few days pass, and the wonder is accomplished: they are out in myriads, weaving a lovely tracery above the young corn and among the vines and olives and through the thickets of ilex and myrtle and laurel; a sparkling golden multitude, fitting and crossing and recrossing until all the night is a glitter with their tiny, quivering, pulsating lights.

Take one in your hand, and you will find it but a brownish insect, humble and inconspicuous, but jeweled with a little phosphorescent light which beats like a pulse, comes and goes, and which, added to the tiny creature's winged flight, gives that peculiar evanescent glitter to the dance of the fireflies, so different from the quiet, greener gleam of the glow-worms amid the bushes and upon the grassy banks.

How marvelous is that dance of the fireflies, how beautiful in its silent brilliance through the warm short nights of June. Slowly the moon rises above the horizon, and the stars shine with a radiance white and remote as compared with those eager, pulsating, ruddy sparks among the corn. The breath of roses and oleanders and white lilies, of bean fields and lavender and clover, perfumes the warm air. Down in the ditches and beside the stream the frogs are croaking, the small owls call one to another, and in the groves of ilex and laurel, and high in the spires of the cypresses the nightingales pour out their hearts in song.

Somewhere through the distance comes the strumming of mandolins, swells louder, passes, fades away. The moon climbs higher up the slopes of heaven; the silence grows deeper; all human sounds are hushed, and only the frogs, the owls and the nightingales break the stillness, while a countless host weave their glittering maze above the corn fields and across the dewy garden lawns and in the groves and thickets.

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It is one of the half dozen or so ecclesiastical courts still remaining in England, and is always presided over by the chancellor of the diocese, who in the case in question was Sir Alfred Kempe. The issue to be decided took one back to the distant past; it was a bit of English history. Down at Kensington are the Church of England schools attached to St. Mary Abbots's Church. The endowment of the schools goes back to the seventeenth century. In a day or two, as a be-wigged counsel, on behalf of the vicar, explained to the chancellor-judge, the lease of the playground would expire, and the vicar and churchwardens, who had sought in vain for other accommodation, now asked for power to convert a portion of a church property into a playground for the children.

For this, jokes can be used, if you know any. If you can't remember those you heard when you were a boy, which are the ideal kind, there is always the afternoon paper. You take any one or several of "a batch of smiles" and insert them in your speech anywhere. If you haven't the time to adapt them to the context that won't matter.

Always introduce them with "That reminds me of the story of..." You must be fair to your hearers. Their right to cease listening when so moved should be conceded. Enough will continue to listen to make you

AIRCRAFT PAGEANT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Little has been seen by the British public, during the past few months, of advanced flying. Since the war the flight demonstrations formerly held at Hendon and other aerodromes have ceased, together with the spectacle, common during the war, of squadrons of fighting scouts engaged in aerial exercises. Nowadays almost the only flying is of the plain commercial kind.

The Royal Air Force, with the object of making money for soldiers' charities, provided in the first week of July abundant and welcome proof that advanced flying is still being

PROPOSED SALES TAX ELIMINATED

Hearings on \$4,000,000,000 Revenue Measure Begun—Effort to Be to Decrease Burden—Higher Postage Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eliminating consideration of a sales tax at the outset, the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday began formal hearings on the \$4,000,000,000 revenue bill, with a view of lifting, rather than adding to the tax burdens of the American people.

It also developed during the last 24 hours that there is strong opposition within the committee to the proposal of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for three-cent postage. Republicans are approaching the question with extreme caution, as it is regarded as a source of revenue which would prove unpopular with voters.

Broadsides assaults were delivered on tax-free securities as a means of tax evasion, by witnesses who appeared before the committee during the day, and particularly by O. L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, who especially advocated a "spenders' tax" as a substitute for the excess profits tax and other taxes on industry and business.

Asked by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, what Congress ought to do about tax-exempt securities, Mr. Mills replied: "It is perfectly wicked that there should be any."

John M. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, indicated that Congress could adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuance of tax-free securities, and that the power of Congress to prevent their issuance should be tested in the Supreme Court.

Farm Bureau Represented

Earlier in the day H. C. MacKenzie of Walton, New York, representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, denounced tax-free securities. He said the farmers of the country would support legislation prohibiting them.

Joseph W. Fordney (R.), chairman of the committee, replied that \$5,000,000 was invested in such securities. "I have heard \$15,000,000," declared Mr. MacKenzie. "So the remedy is to abolish all."

Mr. Mills dealt at length with his proposed "spenders' tax," which begins with a 1 per cent tax on net expenditures between \$2500 and \$4000, and increases progressively to a maximum of 40 per cent on expenditures of \$60,000 and over. He said a considerable proportion of present business expenses is due to the high cost of living.

The general property tax has become a tax on the country over, he said. "Owners seem to have no scruples about persecuting themselves. When you take half a man's income he will find a way to beat that law."

Mr. Mills continued that his proposed "spenders' tax" puts a "penalty on extravagant living and gives to capital a positive inducement to return from tax-free securities to productive investment." He explained that it could be enforced through the machinery of the income tax law.

Favorism Intimated

There was a passage at arms during the hearings when Benjamin C. Marsh, representing the Peoples Reconstruction League, pleaded for more time in which to advance his arguments in opposition to repeal of the "excess profits tax and against tax-free securities."

Chairman Fordney tried to cut him short, and would have succeeded but for the interference of Mr. Frear. The witness protested loudly that "millionaires are given all day," but that the committee evidently didn't intend to give time to representatives of the plain people.

"I won't take any sarcasm from you," replied Mr. Fordney angrily. "What you say about our giving millionaires a day is not true."

Mr. Marsh warned the committee that "any party that passes a sales tax might just as well hire an undertaker."

"Well, whatever you do, don't pass that fool tariff bill," was Mr. Marsh's parting shot.

The witness did succeed, however, in getting into the record a statement that in a referendum the members of his organization had voted, 87,395 to 722, against a sales tax; 73,254 to 562, in favor of a constitutional amendment to prohibit issuing of tax-free securities, and 55,475 to 4,121 against repeal of the excess profits tax.

Chamber of Commerce Program

The Ways and Means Committee was informed in a communication by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that a final referendum vote just completed among the commercial and industrial organizations within its membership showed a great majority in favor of a general turnover tax on all business transactions. The program which the chamber proposes includes the following: Repeal of excess profits tax; repeal of war excise taxes; both those on transportation and communication; decentralization of administration of income taxation; entertainment by the government of any tax based on income before payment; a court or courts of tax appeals to be entirely separate and independent of the Treasury Department; net losses and inventory losses in any taxable year to cause redistribution of taxation on income of the previous year; an exchange of property of a like or similar nature to be considered merely as a replacement; gains realized from the sale of capital assets to be subject to lower rates than income received from business or other current activities; income from any new issue of securities, which lawfully may be made subject in federal tax, to be taxable; ex-

emption of American citizens resident abroad from the American tax on income derived abroad and not remitted to the United States.

No Recess of the House

Mr. Mondell Says Passage of Tax Bill Must Precede Vacation Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following a visit to the White House, where he discussed with President Harding the legislative situation in Congress, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican, announced emphatically last night that there would be no recess of the House until after passage of the tax revision bill.

Just when that will be is largely a matter of speculation, even by members of the Ways and Means committee. It is the general opinion of House leaders, however, that a possible recess of the House can be taken by September 1.

President Harding let it be known in his talk with Mr. Mondell that he is opposed to a recess now, until the tax bill is ready for consideration by the House. The President said he understood from conferences with various members of Congress that sentiment on revenue matters is crystallizing in both houses and that the Ways and Means Committee would be ready to report the tax bill by August 6.

Sentiment Against Recess

This is a very optimistic view to take of the situation, in the opinion of most members, especially Democrats, who figure that it will be at least three weeks before the tax bill is ready for consideration by the House. Mr. Mondell believes it will be reported in a shorter time.

There is a strong sentiment in the House in opposition to recessing now, though many influential members are protesting that there is no use staying in session from day to day "doing nothing." Mr. Mondell, however, declared with some impatience that there would "certainly be no recess until after the tax bill is passed."

He believes it will take the Senate Finance Committee a month at least to conclude revision of the tariff and tax measures, during which time the House, he said, could well afford to take a short breathing spell.

It is doubtful whether the House would be able to take an extended recess immediately after passage of the revenue bill even if the leaders so desire. The farmers of the country are pressing for relief legislation, the railroads are in financial straits, the War Board is in need of \$500,000 for running expenses, and there is strong pressure for such legislation as the maternity bill, which has been hanging fire for many months and which recently passed the Senate.

Legislation Accumulating

In the meantime, important legislation is piling up in both houses. Instead of getting rid of some of this legislation, the House is indulging in politics and yesterday frittered away an entire day wrangling over a \$7500 salary for Walter F. Brown, of Ohio, for his services as chairman of the joint reclassification commission of the House and the Senate, which is engaged in reorganizing the Government bureaucracy.

During the wrangle, which was interrupted by frequent calls for a quorum of members, the Democrats charged President Harding with interfering with the legislative branch of the government. This stirred the ire of Mr. Mondell, who replied that the Democrats had grown so accustomed to "executive coercion" during the last administration that they were unable to recognize "friendly executive cooperation" when they saw it.

Mr. Brown, it was explained, was made chairman of the commission so as to act as the mouthpiece of President Harding in matters connected with the elimination of unnecessary bureaus in the various departments.

LUXURY TAX EVADER FINED

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Martin, treasurer of Martin & Martin, Inc., dealers in leather goods, was fined \$10,000 yesterday by Federal Judge Shepard for defrauding the United States out of luxury taxes. The corporation was fined \$2000. Pleas of guilty were entered in behalf of both.

In urging that a prison sentence be imposed, United States Attorney Hayward told the court that experts had estimated the government was being defrauded of \$5,000,000 a month in luxury taxes by various business concerns.

Judge Shepard said he would not sentence Martin to jail because pleas of guilty had saved the government the expense of trial. He gave warning, however, that jail terms would be imposed in the future. This was the first luxury tax case prosecuted here.

RIGHT TO ENJOIN PICKETING UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to a decision by the Appellate Division of the state Supreme Court, employers are entitled to relief by injunction against persons who picket their establishment and interfere with employees and with the transaction of business.

The decision was made in two cases of clothing manufacturers against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, but the judge disregarded the charges of radicalism against the Amalgamated, and passed merely on the other features of the case, assuming that the Amalgamated is a loyal American association.

FARMER'S VIEW ON PRESENT CONDITIONS

Wrongs and Their Causes and Measures Required to Make Things Right Considered in Reports on County Hearings Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—What the farmer thinks is wrong with the present status of agriculture in the United States, the causes of present conditions, and the measures necessary to remedy them, is told in an analysis of reports on hearings held by county bureaus of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Occasion for the hearings was the beginning of investigation by the congressional joint commission of agricultural inquiry in Washington, District of Columbia, to whom it was proposed to forward first-hand information.

In cooperative organizations, both for marketing and purchasing, the farmer at these hearings is said to have seen his chief hope for the future, and this was the most common remedial plan recommended, not only for unsatisfactory markets, but also for all other farm perplexities.

Low prices for farm products, produced at excessively high cost, while freight rates, interest, taxes and manufactured goods which farmers must buy, remain as high as ever, was given as the chief cause of present conditions.

Reasons for Low Prices

Restriction of credits, interest rates which forced liquidation, gambling and speculation in food products, artificial inflation by propaganda, reduced foreign buying power with low foreign marketing methods, are blamed for low prices.

Excessive profits collected by dealers and manufacturers, high wages for inefficient labor and exorbitant freight rates are given as the causes for the discrepancy in the prices paid for agricultural products between the producer and consumer.

Milk at 12 to 16 cents a quart at the doorstop for which the producer received only \$1. to \$2.50 per 100 pounds indicated to the farmer excessive distributing charges. He does not see why freight on such products as wool should be as large as or larger than the value of the wool itself at the farm or why it should take a ton of hides to buy a set of harness.

Other Industries Better Off

Farmers think that other industries are in a much better position than is agriculture, that agriculture is at the bottom of the list. "The farmer believes," says the analysis, "that other industries have been able to protect themselves by reducing output or closing down and distributing their product in accordance with demand, while the farmer must plant in season and take chances on the market."

Last year losses were nearly universal among the farmers. Only a few in special lines or favored localities managed to break even according to testimony given at the hearings.

"That it takes much more wheat, corn, oats, or live stock to pay for a wagon, a binder, a manure spreader, a rod of fence, a suit of clothes, a sack of flour, or a ton of coal than in pre-war years was generally attested.

Credit Facilities

"Opinions were divided as to the extent to which farmers have been cramped in credit facilities, but the majority vote seemed to be that these facilities were unsatisfactory. Nearly all who testified upon this point, including bankers, stated that bank credits at present were too exclusively of the short term sort, whereas farmers need credit to cover an entire crop.

Apparently the farmer is disgusted with the present system of marketing. He dislikes to see speculation in farm products and considers the route from producer to consumer too circuitous. He objects when selling to taking what the other fellow offers and at the same time when buying to paying what the other fellow asks.

"Some farmers are concerned over the social consequences of the agricultural depression. Without agricultural prosperity local schools cannot be maintained on a high plane, other education for farm boys and girls becomes extremely difficult and plans for rural betterment fall into the discard."

INDIANA LEGION WANTS BONUS Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The American Legion will continue its

fight for adjusted compensation regardless of President Harding's message to the Senate urging delayed action. John G. Emery, Legion national commander, has announced that Mr. Emery has wired Senator McCumber, who has been leading the Legion's adjusted compensation fight on the floor of the Senate, that the motion to recommit the bill must not pass. "Our claims for adjusted compensation were not made until, by a careful study, the conditions of our former service men were ascertained, which beyond any doubt justify every provision set forth in the adjusted compensation bill," said Mr. Emery in his statement.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because the American Relief Administration, which has been helping to feed the children in Europe, of which it distributed or allocated \$25,828,000.37, according to the report of Herbert Hoover, chairman. Of the balance, \$1,100,500.75 was transferred to the American Relief Administration, and the other \$1,000,000 represents pledges not yet paid up. The school children of the country raised \$500,000 for the fund, and the State of New York, the largest contributor, raised \$7,215,773.84.

LEGION FAILS TO CONDEMN COERCION

New York County Organization While Upholding Right of Free Speech, Refuses to Repudiate Alleged Lawless Acts Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Though reaffirming its belief in the rights of free speech, free assemblage and free press, the New York County Committee of the American Legion has refused to adopt a resolution calling on the Legion, and the New York County organization in particular, to condemn the actions of Legion members which might be regarded as lawless.

Charges against the Legion on the ground that its members take part in lawless exertion of power to suppress advocates of political opinions to which they are opposed, have been common since the Legion became active throughout the United States.

It has been asserted that the Legion's constitution declares the organization is non-political, and yet there have been a number of instances in which Legion members were declared to have been leaders or members of parties whose activities against radicals and liberals have extended in some instances to what has been regarded as kidnapping.

One of the latest and most prominent instances of such activity was the seizure of Kate Richards O'Hare, Socialist advocate, and her forcible transportation to another state, by a party of men who, according to her version of the incident, said they were legionaries.

This is, it is held by opponents of such tactics, only an example of the many instances in which Legion members are believed to have taken the law into their own hands, both against the persons of radicals and against their rights to speak in various places. The Legion attitude is that such activity is individual, and not official.

Several months ago, the Willard Straight Post in this State, aware of the discredit which the repetition of such tactics, without official repudiation from the Legion, was casting upon the organization, originated a resolution which would have put the New York County organization squarely in opposition to these things.

The resolution declared that the Legion had been publicly attacked on the charge of having shown an alleged spirit of lawlessness on the part of some members and posts, and with failing to take steps to curb such lawless action."

For this reason, the resolution urged that the county organization "indignantly repudiate the charge of lawlessness and stand adamant for law, believing men are free to think as they will, act as they will, write as they will, and speak as they will; provided they do not trespass on the like privileges of, or injure others."

The resolution condemned any activities "in the direction of suppressing that rich inheritance from our fathers, the most cherished of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution—the lawful exercise of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and of public meeting."

The bureau asserts that only seven Americans are in prison in Russia for activities against the Soviet Government.

"Are we as Americans," asks the bureau, "in any position to demand the

RELIEF AWAITS RUSSIAN CHILDREN

American Association, Relieved From Other European necessities, Asks for Cooperation Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because the American Relief Administration, which has been helping to feed the children in Europe, of which it distributed or allocated \$25,828,000.37, according to the report of Herbert Hoover, chairman. Of the balance, \$1,100,500.75 was transferred to the American Relief Administration, and the other \$1,000,000 represents pledges not yet paid up. The school children of the country raised \$500,000 for the fund, and the State of New York, the largest contributor, raised \$7,215,773.84.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The European Relief Council collected \$25,000,504.73 up to May 31, 1921, for the relief of children in Europe, of which it distributed or allocated \$25,828,000.37, according to the report of Herbert Hoover, chairman. Of the balance, \$1,100,500.75 was transferred to the American Relief Administration, and the other \$1,000,000 represents pledges not yet paid up. The school children of the country raised \$500,000 for the fund, and the State of New York, the largest contributor, raised \$7,215,773.84.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Attorneys for the United States Shipping Board

intimated yesterday that when the motion to make permanent the injunction against its seizure of nine of its ships from the United States Mail Steamship Company comes up for hearing in the State Supreme Court tomorrow, the government will disclose new facts which will put a different aspect on the situation.

The America, one of the seized

ships, having been returned to the

Mail Company by the injunction, sailed as scheduled, under protection of the court's order, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen. The United States Shipping Board had announced that it would not attempt to interfere with the sailing. A number of passages had been canceled since the seizure.

In this connection it is charged specifically that the Hudson company requires 15 cents a ton more from dealers in this locality than from those in Canada and various parts of the United States, and that such a condition constitutes unfair discrimination and competition.

Mr. Huiman's letter states that on

July 1 the company increased its

antracite price 25 cents a ton in all

localities, but later effected a reduction of 15 cents in certain districts

among which, judging from geo-

graphical location and other consider-

TRAFFIC WAY OVER SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Bridge, Trestle and Causeway, as Well as Tube Included in Plan to Connect City With the Mainland on the East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The project to construct a passageway for traffic across San Francisco Bay, connecting the city of San Francisco on the west, with the mainland on the east, is moving steadily forward. Six cities, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Oakland, Emeryville, and Berkeley, with the added support of San Leandro, Richmond and Vallejo, have united in an organization known as the general bridge committee, of which Richard W. Wein is chairman, and in which are about a score of the prominent business and professional men of the six cities. This committee has presented the plans for the passageway to the war department for approval, after which they must go to the federal Congress for permission to construct the public utility. Two other committees, branches of the general committee, are at work, one on the raising of \$150,000 for a detailed survey of the bay bottom, study of the soil of that bottom, and of the tides and currents along the proposed line of the crossing, and the other on legislation for state financial aid, to be presented to the next session of the state legislature at Sacramento.

Actually accomplished to date on the bridge is the raising of \$20,000 by the San Francisco Motor Car Dealers Association, with which James Vipond Davies of New York, and Ralph Modjeski of Chicago were employed to make a preliminary survey as to type, location and general costs of the passageway across the bay. These engineers have just completed their report, in which they urge the construction of a unique type of structure, a combination tube, bridge, trestle and causeway, or mole. The idea of a suspension bridge—or of another type of structure which is all bridge—is rejected because of the restrictions it would impose on water-borne traffic on the bay. Likewise, a tube or tunnel all the distance is rejected, because of difficulty in ventilation, especially in that section of the tube to be devoted to automotive vehicles.

Theory Worked Out

Consequently, the engineers united in their report on a combination of tube, giving a clear channel for deep-sea traffic along the San Francisco wharves; a steel bridge, raised at least 40 feet above the surface of the water, connecting the passage of inland waterways with the waterways of the bay; a trestle of any kind in the bridge; a concrete trestle, through the shallow waters of the eastern half of the bay, and an earthen mole or causeway, with rip-rap rock facing, over the wide expanse of tides flats on the Alameda shore.

The entire bridge is to be 5.8 miles in length, and the distance, via this bridge, from the City Hall of San Francisco to the City Hall of Oakland, the largest of the eastern shore cities, is 2.21 miles. In an air line, it is 8.23 miles. According to Messrs. Davies and Modjeski, the passageway complete will cost \$40,000,000 and the annual expenditure, including costs of operation, interest, insurance, depreciation, etc., will be \$3,050,000. Tolls on passengers (40,000,000 annually) and vehicles (760,000 annually) will pay the annual costs after three years, according to these engineers' estimates, and, thereafter, the bridge will pay for itself rapidly. Financing is to be by bond issue, with aid from the state highway funds and the federal highway money. It is understood, though not officially announced, that the banks of San Francisco have agreed to handle the bonds, so that the difficulties of financing are not great.

Eastern Terminus

There has been some objection raised to the eastern terminus, which is located by Messrs. Davies and Modjeski on the waterfront of Alameda, near the proposed naval base. This is considered by many engineers and traffic experts to be too far from the center of population on the eastern shore, and the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, and Emeryville now have a committee at work seeking another terminal which shall be more centrally located. Detailed surveys of the character of the bottom and currents also probably will have something to do with the final location of the eastern terminus. The western terminus, in the center of the wholesale and manufacturing district of South San Francisco, between Mission Rock and Potrero, seems to meet with general approval, and has been accepted by the general committee without opposition.

The character of the passageway, since it combines four methods of handling traffic across water, is of interest. Starting from the western terminal, some 800 feet back of the pier-line at San Francisco, a tube drops beneath the bay, passing the pier-head at a depth of about 50 feet, 40 feet of water and some 10 feet of bay bottom. This tube may be either a steel tube, lined with concrete, or a square box of concrete and steel, dropped into a trench, the method of construction being left to the engineers who build it. Within the tube are to be two passageways, entirely separated from each other by a wall of concrete.

One of these passageways contains a road for vehicular traffic, 20 feet wide, with a sidewalk seven feet wide on one side. The other passageway contains double car-tracks, over which will be handled local and interurban electric service, and transcontinental

steam trains, the latter drawn exclusively by electric locomotives. Fresh air is furnished through a flat tube beneath the roadway and the car tracks, with wide openings which pass the fresh air perpendicularly through both passageways to air exhaust tubes above both passageways. This eliminates drafts in the tube. The air is pumped in from an artificial island at the outer end of the tube, and sucked out by synchronized pumps at the San Francisco terminal.

Artificial Island

Passing at the maintained depth of 50 feet for 2300 feet eastward from the San Francisco pierheads, the tube rises through 400 feet—making 2500 feet in all—to an artificial island of concrete and steel, on which will stand a lighthouse, marking the outer end of the deep-sea shipping channel, and the pumping plant for forcing the fresh salt air through the tube. From this island, starting eastward, runs a steel truss bridge, raised 40 feet above the surface of the water, for 1,500 feet eastward. The type of this bridge also is left to the constructing engineers, but it is proposed that it consist of 40 spans of about 300 feet each, resting on unusually large and heavy reinforced concrete pillars, sunk at varying depth, as the results of the surveys and soil tests of the bottom may demonstrate to be best.

In any event of construction, this bridge will be high enough to admit the passage of any shipping likely to use the southern part of the bay, or to be in service on the San Joaquin or other rivers or waterways to the southward. Directly off the artificial island, and a part of the bridge, is the official anchorage of the navy department, where battleships and other craft in service anchor when in San Francisco Bay. The artificial island will afford an easily-accessible landing for the launches from these ships, and the bridge and island will give some protection to the smaller naval vessels at this anchorage. The bridge will be considerably wider than the tube, having a 40 foot roadway, compared with 20 in the tube, and four car lines, instead of two in the tube. The same survey allows for another tube, starting further north on the San Francisco water front, and running to the artificial island, where it connects with the bridge. This second tube can be constructed later, if traffic demands, it being deemed inadvisable to build the first tube larger than indicated above.

The bridge at its eastern end runs onto a trestle, of the same width, constructed of concrete slabs, laid on reinforced concrete piles, and passing for 300 feet through water from 10 to 4 or 5 feet deep, until the tide-water lands belonging to the city of Alameda are reached. This plan, of course, is conditional on the location of the eastern terminal at Alameda, but should it be changed to Oakland, the same form of trestle will be used, except that the trestle-way will be shorter. This trestle will close those shallow waters to navigation, except as to skiffs, rowboats and the smaller motor craft.

AMERICAN TO STUDY ALLIED FOREST NEED

NEW YORK, New York.—In order to study forestry conditions in the allied countries, Arthur Newton Pack of Princeton, N. J., Commissioner of the American Forestry Association, has gone to Europe. While abroad Mr. Pack will visit the war devastated areas of France, Great Britain and Belgium in order to report to the American people through the association as to the needs of sending more tree seeds to help reforest France, Belgium and those areas of Great Britain cut for war-time needs. He will report in about two months.

Special attention will be given by Mr. Pack to the forestry methods in the allied countries because of the forestry legislation now before Congress as embodied in the Snell-McCormick and the Capper bills. Mr. Pack will consult with Lord Lovat, head of the British Forestry Commission; Mr. Debatt, Minister of Forests and Waters for France, and Mr. Crahay, Minister of Forests and Waters for Belgium.

"In the United States the forestry situation," said Mr. Pack, "is in the acute stage. I have just completed a trip through Canada and through the Rocky Mountains. To keep our great manufacturing centers going there is but one thing to do, and that is pay high freight rates on forest products from the points where those forest products may be. That means increased cost heaped upon the one vital factor to all industry—lumber. The millions of idle acres in the east and the central west must be put to work growing trees. We must have trees 'l. o. h. the factory door.'

MEXICAN FEDERAL SALARIES LOWERED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—In line with a recently announced program of economy by which it is hoped to stabilize Mexico's finances, President Obregon has issued a decree providing for a reduction of 10 per cent in all federal salaries except those of less than three pesos daily.

CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
105 S. STATE STREET
Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG. 145 S. DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

NEWTON PROPOSES ZONING ORDINANCE

City Planners Draft a Zoning System That Will Be More Thoroughgoing Than Any Yet Set Up in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Massachusetts.—Plans for a zoning system for the city of Newton which will probably be more thoroughgoing than those devised by any other New England municipality, have been prepared by the City Planning Board of Newton with the aid of one of the best city planning experts in New York, according to Joseph W. Bartlett, city solicitor.

The plans are to be presented to a public hearing in the shape of a city ordinance early this fall, and judging from the large and increasing interest that has been in evidence in Newton for some years, the ordinance will receive an unusually active support on the part of the citizens. Once the ordinance is passed it will take a unanimous vote by the Board of Aldermen to amend or change it.

In 1918 the Constitution of Massachusetts was amended to make it possible for an up-to-date zoning measure to be enacted by the state Legislature. In 1920, such a bill was put into effect by the Legislature, allowing the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to go ahead with the zoning which a number of them had long urged as essential to constructive community development, to say nothing of protecting certain districts from various deteriorating conditions. As an instance of the latter, the city of Newton itself not very long ago was about to see a factory erected in a section where the overwhelming majority of the people did not think that a factory should be located. Protests connected therewith took on a city-wide character; hearings were held with the City Hall packed to overflowing; finally an appeal was sent to the Superior Court, which ruled that since no zoning law or ordinance was in effect and since the factory could not be described as an out-and-out nuisance, there was nothing to hinder the factory going up.

No longer does Newton propose to be minus a proper authority to definitely say what local community betterment demands in the way of building construction and just what shall, and what shall not, be done in the tide-water lands belonging to the city of Alameda are reached. This plan, of course, is conditional on the location of the eastern terminal at Alameda, but should it be changed to Oakland, the same form of trestle will be used, except that the trestle-way will be shorter. This trestle will close those shallow waters to navigation, except as to skiffs, rowboats and the smaller motor craft.

Similar to systems in other parts of the United States, Newton's zoning plan call for a particular type of dwelling house in a specified district, another type for a second district, with factories allocated to that section best suited to manufacturing, the business section kept within its best-fitted area, junk-collecting and other necessary, but unattractive activities confined to their limits. But, in addition, the plans propose restrictions that will be more definite as to detail and more efficient as to administration than is usual. The plans are laid out to cover a period of about 30 years.

Opposition to the plans will naturally come from real estate owners who wish to build tenements in a single-dwelling house zone, and the like, also from real estate promoters who now hold unused land which they would like to sell for manufacturing or other purposes not in agreement with the zoning specifications. Yet the public opinion in this regard is so manifest that Mr. Bartlett and other leaders are said to be looking for little difficulty in bringing about a city ordinance which would be of incalculable worth from the standpoint of the city's future well-being.

QUEBEC WELCOMES TIDEWATER MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—A warm welcome was extended to the members of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tide-water Association upon their arrival at Quebec after a six-day trip down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. The distinguished delegation comprised many prominent men of the United States. The purpose of their association was to further the proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence River so as to afford access to ocean-going liners to the Great Lakes. That it would take some little time before this great project could materialize was the opinion of G. M. Bosworth, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, in extending a welcome to Quebec. Mr. Bosworth said that the party had seen enough during their trip to impress them with

the necessity for better water communication between Canada and the United States. Should these suggested facilities materialize, it would certainly work a great change in the relations of the two countries, not only in the matter of transportation, but also in electrical development, which in these days of the high price of coal, was of great importance as a supplemental source of power.

Senator J. E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, expressed the thanks of the entire delegation for the courtesies that had been extended to them by the Canadian Government, and public and private groups during their journey. He trusted that this was the beginning of a much closer relationship between Canada and the United States.

This effort to bring ocean-going ships into the Great Lakes would provide one of the greatest facilities the world had ever seen. He foresaw perhaps a greater advantage to Canada than to the United States, because Canada afforded the greater opportunities, and he trusted the scheme would not suffer on as the Panama Canal had, but would come about within the next ten years.

During their stay in Quebec, the members of the delegation were entertained by the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada, by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; by the Canadian Pacific Railway and by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

UTILITY MONOPOLY VERSUS PUBLIC

Operators of Jitneys Defy the Law Granting Trolleys Freedom From Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The struggle between a public utility monopoly, sustained in its acts and its levies upon the public by law, the Legislature, and the Public Utilities Commission, and drivers of "jitneys," sustained by the majority of the people who claim right to a cheaper means of transportation than the traction company is willing or able to give, has become definite and active. The law prohibiting competition by busses along the routes of the trolley company has become effective, and wholesale arrests have been made when drivers continued their business.

Some operators of the busses, when arraigned on a charge of violation of the law, have affirmed that they were operating their automobiles without charging fare; others are driving under private license; and many commuters have organized "jitney clubs."

These clubs are felt to be within the law because the group of people is operating its own automobile. There is an accumulation of test cases, trial of which has been deferred by the courts.

It is asserted that public opinion is largely behind the drivers of the busses. Particularly in the suburbs of Hartford, to and from which a short ride involves a charge twice that of the busses, sentiment is found to be mobilized. Town groups have been organized and no inconsiderable condemnation has been directed at the Legislature, which further entrenched the monopoly of the electric railway company in a law passed at the last session. It is felt that the present struggle will have its political consequences in moving an aroused public to change the membership of its representative body to some extent.

RECEPTION PLANS FOR PRESIDENT'S DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—Plans are ready for the reception on August 1 of President Harding and members of his "official family," representatives of the British and Dutch governments, and other leading citizens, for the President's Day observances of the Pilgrim Centenary exercises. The program will include a parade, addresses by the Chief Executive and other prominent guests, luncheon and dinner, and performance of the Pilgrim pageant. It is expected that the President will make the trip to Plymouth on the presidential yacht, and it is announced that he will proceed from Plymouth to spend a few days in Lancaster, New Hampshire, at the summer home of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

As a result of the stress which the War Department has placed on the necessity for economy throughout the army, Secretary Weeks said yesterday that reports were being received showing marked reductions in expenditures. As an example, he gave the following report which has just been received from the New York general intermediate depot showing a saving of approximately \$5,000,000 in the total yearly expenses: March, \$982,801.14; April, \$793,823.54; May, \$771,368.70; June, \$724,762.16; July,

ARMY REDUCTION ABOUT COMPLETED

Secretary of War Announces Terms of New Law Are Being Complied With—Entire Organization Affected by Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The reduction of the American

Army to 150,000, as provided for by the army bill recently passed by Congress, will have been accomplished by the end of this week, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, announced yesterday, and in connection with the reduction, and conforming to conditions made necessary by reduced appropriations, cantonments have been vacated, buildings salvaged, and troops removed.

The entire organization of the army is affected by the changes now going into operation, and men are being removed from present stations to others, most of them marching so as to save money, and at the same time to obtain the benefit of the discipline of camp life on the way.

In a statement issued by the War Department yesterday, it was announced that in consequence of the limited-army appropriations necessary to reduce the size of the army, it has become necessary to vacate certain of the cantonments which were operated during the war.

Future Provided For

In vacating these cantonments throughout the country, the plan which has been approved by the Secretary of War is to remove all troops and to salvage the greater part of the buildings; but to retain the land and certain ground and underground improvements and utilities, such as tracts, water and sewer systems, lighting and heating plants, and certain buildings for use as storerooms in case future appropriations permit the use of these vacated camps for citizens' military training camps. The cantonments to be vacated under this policy are as follows:

Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Sherman, Ohio; Camp Grant, Illinois; Camp Pike, Arkansas; Camp Meade, Maryland (except Franklin cantonment for tank groups and training center); Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Camp Bragg, North Carolina.

The following cantonments will be retained:

Camp Dix, New Jersey; Camp Travis, Texas; Camp Lewis, Washington; Camp Knox, Kentucky.

The disposition of troops now occupying the cantonments to be vacated, which will involve the demolition of some units and the transfer of others, has not as yet been determined, but is now under consideration and will be announced later.

Training Centers

The army has been informed by the Secretary of War, that, in order to effect the greatest possible economy in the transfer of units, personnel, equipment and supplies, a list of the stations of the various units of the army to be occupied soon is being published.

The organizations designated as training-center regiments, or listed to become inactive, will remain in status quo as to personnel, except as to discharges or transfers as a result of other orders, until the receipt of tables of organization for the training centers and further orders for inactive units. Future stations will be maintained as training centers at the coast defenses of Boston, Massachusetts; Ft. Slocum, New York; Camp Meade, Maryland; Ft. McPherson, Georgia; Camp Knox, Kentucky; Ft. Sheridan, Illinois; Ft. Snelling, Minnesota; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

As a result of the stress which the War Department has placed on the necessity for economy throughout the army, Secretary Weeks said yesterday that reports were being received showing marked reductions in expenditures. As an example, he gave the following report which has just been received from the New York general intermediate depot showing a saving of approximately \$5,000,000 in the total yearly expenses: March, \$982,801.14; April, \$793,823.54; May, \$771,368.70; June, \$724,762.16; July,

\$764,914.22 (estimated from first 15 days). This saving is due to the reduction in the number of employees and the wages paid. There were on the pay roll from June 15 to 30, 4782 men, and from July 1 to 15, 2786 men, a reduction of 2006 men.

RULES TO CURB MOTORISTS URGED

Growing Sentiment for Laws and Enforcement to Prevent Reckless Driving Noted in the State of Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Reflecting a sentiment now finding nation-wide expression, many forceful elements are arraying themselves behind a movement for the amendment of the motor vehicle code to provide adequate new laws to curb persons driving while under the influence of liquor and recklessly. It is believed that the mobilized public opinion will assure passage of stricter regulations at the

DEBATE ON SPANISH RAILWAY MEASURE

Mr. de la Cierva, Called Upon to Defend His Bill in Vigorous Fashion Before the Cortes, Asks for Calm Deliberation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the earlier stages of the debate on the bill for the remodeling of the Spanish railway system, the companies and the state joining together in a sort of consortium for the purpose according to this measure, the author of the project, Mr. de la Cierva, Minister of Public Works, intervened occasionally with short and pointed speeches. Mr. Peds has pointed out, with a great array of facts and figures, that if the bill had been in force a year ago, and had been applied to the leading railways then, the result would have been that the state would have had to disburse enormous sums and the companies would still have gone on losing.

Mr. de la Cierva, perceiving that a certain wave of criticism and feeling was being developed against his measure, appealed to all to discuss it serenely, declaring that the situation of the railway companies had arrived at the extreme, and that the state was coming to their assistance as it was obliged to do. The state was now paying 100,000,000 pesetas or so for the increased wages on the railways, and the sum paid or promised for the purchase of traction material which the state had made itself responsible for would exceed 150,000,000 and probably would very soon amount to 250,000,000 pesetas.

Absorption and Nationalization

In such a situation everybody must appreciate the necessity of solving the problem with which the whole present and future of Spain were bound up. In the bill which was presented it was not desired to absorb the companies immediately, because to absorb them would be to proceed directly and rapidly to nationalization, and they had come to the conclusion that at the present time the state was not capable of taking their administration upon itself. But the railways could not continue in their present condition, nor could the state consent to it. The deficiencies in transport were notorious. In such circumstances, paying heed to realities, the state in this bill offered to the companies what was necessary to put their systems in order, this being the chief thing that mattered.

The absolute incapacity of the Spanish railways was demonstrated both during and after the war. Before the war the companies had no scheme for their improvement, and they had been given to it in action when the war intervened. Then Mr. de la Cierva argued upon the financial arrangement which the state was making with the railways, pointing out that the latter had been developed with money received from debentures and the interest on the latter must be paid, while in the same way the state, now coming to the essential assistance, must be paid the 5 per cent that it had fixed, after which the shareholders of the companies and the state would receive their extra dividends.

Plan for Discussion

He appealed to all to treat the matter in a broad-minded way with an elevated outlook. It was too big a thing to treat in any other way, and he hoped it would be thoroughly discussed. Spain had all the primary materials, a great mass of labor available, a splendid field for its exercise, and she needed all those new and improved railways that had been mentioned. In such circumstances why should not national industry be developed at the same time that this great scheme was being carried out, for it was a thing that he was never tired of repeating that after 70 years of railways in Spain they only now began to construct their own locomotives. That should be a lesson to all Spaniards, and it was a great disgrace that affected all of them. How many thousands of millions had Spain in this way contributed to foreign industries? It was his view that everything should for the future be constructed in Spain.

Foreign capital may come to Spain," said Mr. de la Cierva, working on a point that is expected to make most impression in the country, "because there are no frontiers to prevent its doing so, in order to establish great factories, and for the work of construction, such capital and Spanish technique being associated. Let these capitalists come in good time and they will be regarded as part of Spanish industry, and through this bill will be able to make contracts which will assure the new factories and those already in existence being kept busy; but as to facilities to those outside this country to come here and construct our railways for us and send outwards the material to do it with, I cannot give them. Let us close our frontiers a little, and try to do our work here. We may quarrel among ourselves about it, but when we quarrel we shall have the satisfaction of having united ourselves in these great enterprises and in the great works that will assure the well-being of our country.

Capacity for Accomplishment

"Spain has an abundant capacity for the accomplishment of all this; the accomplishment ought not to be delayed, and the country is asking that it shall not be. I have read that we have not sufficient man power for such work. Well, if only two-thirds, no more, of the men who emigrate every year from Spain by the Straits of Gibraltar to work in Algeria and Tunis are retained, I think we shall have an abundance of labor available. The government desires that you

should discuss this scheme as much as you like, certain that what you wish is to discuss it in order to understand it better, to express your opinion and to improve the plan. I ask you to do so, and for our part every sort of facility will be given to you. We ask for no more than that you shall assist us in this work. It appears to me to be a legitimate and patriotic aspiration that this shall not be a work of the government but a work of the Parliament, a work of the whole country, and that it will collaborate this government and those that follow it."

In the debate that followed in the next session there were some sharp criticisms of the scheme in general and the ideas underlying it, despite the appeal made by the Minister. Mr. Arimian, putting forward a private motion for the division of the bill into two parts, declared that it was a great and lamentable mistake, and Parliament was not to be led to voting for it as a "movement of the heart," as it were a matter affecting the salvation of the country. Thus was not being given to them to examine it with its mass of facts and figures and to check the arithmetical operations that had taken place. Postponement was being refused.

Parliamentary Protest

"Do you not understand the siren song of this bill?" asked Mr. Arimian. "Can you not hear the bird call that it indicates in spite of the fact that they try to present it as a matter apart from politics? It is not a matter of saving the country but of a great spectacular work for covering up the compromise that has been contracted in the matter of this railway question. Here are curtains and footlights all set for the deception of the country, so that it shall not discover what the project contains. I protest against the attempt to cast upon Parliament an apparent responsibility for postponing the renaissance of Spain if Mr. de la Cierva's scheme is delayed."

"I ask that the railway system be rid of this gloss. Mr. de la Cierva goes through the provinces like a traveler, a wandering salesman, exhibiting his bag of samples, and promising things to the inhabitants of all the regions. Let Mr. de la Cierva remember what happened in the case of the bill for local government in spite of the fact that Mr. Maura had behind him an enthusiastic majority."

"Is that an example to follow?" asked Mr. de la Cierva a little disdainfully, the remark being much noticed in view of the old alliance between the Clericals and the Maurists. Mr. Ortufo, president of the commission that had examined and passed the bill, made some reply to the criticisms presented and urged the necessity of approving the bill without delay.

Minister Speaks for Bill

Mr. de la Cierva himself followed, declaring that Mr. Arimian's speech was of a merely political character and was therefore separate from the rest of the debate. In the government they had risen above small political differences, wishing to work, and they had coincided upon this railway problem and produced a formula. The critic had read parts from his speech but had suppressed the important points he had made that they could not abandon the railway companies and that he was opposed to a partial settlement of the problem by another raising of the railway rates. For a situation of chaos he desired to substitute clear and definite formulas. The problem was in season and must be concluded, for hundreds of millions were being spent without advantage. And to settle the railway problem and leave out the rest, to reconstruct the railway services and neglect the ports and the roads, would be of no benefit to the nation.

The more the matter was studied the more would it be seen that there was an organic conjunction between these elements and the deeper they went into the study the sooner would they be all in agreement. The scheme they had adopted they believed to be the best, since while they were saving the railway companies they were at the same time supporting the great national interests. And he asked them how in this scheme there was any fundamental contradiction of anything he had said in his country campaigns, for he was sure that he had followed public opinion in this great problem.

IRISH OPPOSITION TO "GOVERNMENT" ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—That there was some weighty opposition in the recent past to the Government of Ireland Act was evidenced by the following memorial addressed to the Premier:

"We, the undersigned, having been elected to serve in the Senate of Southern Ireland, desire to place it on record that in accepting such appointment we do so with the intention of exercising the fullest freedom of action as to the powers to be hereafter granted to the Parliament and Government of Southern Ireland.

"We are of opinion that the powers given under the present act are insufficient to enable the Government of Southern Ireland to be carried on with any prospect of success; and having regard to the speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Belfast on June 7, we urge upon the government that the earliest possible steps should be taken to recast the act.

"We desire further to make it clear that we are ready to act in a second chamber with a Lower House sitting constitutionally as representing a majority of the electors, but we are not prepared to exercise functions in connection with any body nominated by the Lord Lieutenant to replace an elected Lower House."

(Signed) "Desart, Monnare, De Troye, Mayo, Donegough, Bryan Mahon, Dunraven, Midleton, W. J. Goulding, Cranmer & Browne, Grand, Powerscourt, Holmpatrick, Rathdown, Inchiquin, Thomas Staff, Walter M. Kavanagh, Elgo, Wicklow,

ATTACKS LAUNCHED ON BRIAND CABINET

Political Opponents of French Premier Describe His Attitude to Germany as One of Weakness—Mr. Poincaré Silent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Another attack is being prepared on the Briand Cabinet on the ground that its foreign policy shows weakness. In the attempt to arrive at better relations with Germany there will doubtless be many fluctuations of opinion, many counter movements to be recorded, and with the coming of German experts to Paris to continue the conversations begun by Mr. Loucheur at Wiesbaden with Mr. Rathenau, the objections and the criticisms of a certain section of French politicians, was to be heard.

Skeptics was shown about the results of these negotiations. What is perhaps chiefly remarkable in the opposition is that it hardly comes into the open. After such extreme fulminations against Germany, and insistence upon the impossibility of arriving at an accord, the necessity of employing force continually, it was really surprising to observe how, on the one hand, there was a general acquiescence in and support of the negotiations, and, on the other hand, an exceedingly timid and cautious protest on the part of those who dislike the conversations and believe France has gotten on the wrong track. The chief weapon used was this cautious skepticism.

Undoubtedly, the choice of method to be employed against Germany is grave. And it would have been almost uncanny had the silence of the opponents of an understanding been complete. So far as it is expressed the revised opposition arises from the belief that, however excellent may appear to be the new intentions of Germany, they are not genuine but serve to make matters uncomfortable. It means a deadlock with England and with Germany. Thus the policy of Mr. Briand is made more and more difficult.

The third point was to forbid him to lend any aid to Greece. Now it is well known that England was disposed to lend aid to Greece. Mr. Briand was inclined to temporize. He did not desire to abandon the Turkophile policy that France has begun, but on the other hand he wished to conciliate his viewpoint with that of the British viewpoint. To pin him down to an anti-Greek attitude was, as will be seen, to create difficulties for him.

In the same way to remind him that the Emir Feisal and the Emir Abdulla are regarded in France as enemies is to put Mr. Briand in a tight corner. England has the intention of setting Emir Feisal on the throne of Mesopotamia and of giving Emir Abdulla power in Transjordania. Mr. Briand had apparently acquiesced; now he has to choose between opposing England and defying the commission.

Failure to Fulfill Threats

Such is the theory. The essential point is to know precisely how far Germany will pledge herself and then how far she is likely to carry out her engagements. It would be more than strange were there not many people who believe that the so-called good dispositions of the German Government are a mere pretense. Mr. Poincaré, for one, leaves little doubt that he is extremely doubtful. Pertinax, for another, hints broadly that Mr. Briand has been too credulous. It is therefore likely that there will be a redoubtable reaction against present tendencies the moment any disillusion is experienced about the practical results of France's conciliatory policy.

What is represented by those who think in this way and who are only awaiting the proper opportunity for a frank assault on the Briand Cabinet is that Mr. Briand showed weakness in failing to fulfill his threats of occupying the Ruhr. Whatever were his motives it is recognized that it will be harder for him or for his successor to make such menaces again. The occupational method, after this fiasco, this anti-climax, is discredited. Soldiers have been called up, not used, and released. It will be hard to call them up again.

Therefore, it is contended, Mr. Briand by the exigencies of the case was bound to argue that something had changed in Germany. He was bound in his own defense to lay stress upon any signs of more honest designs in Germany. As he could not renew his threats and as he had to show that his leniency was justified he was compelled to join with Mr. Wirth in proclaiming the good will of Germany and the success of his own tactics.

Germany's "Game"

Here these negotiations, which are, however, according to Mr. Briand's opponents, destined to result in nothing. When they break down the fall of Mr. Briand will not, they whisper, be far off.

The aim of Germany is to obtain as much as possible of Upper Silesia. She wishes to enable Mr. Lloyd George to say at the next meeting of the Supreme Council that Germany is loyally executing the Treaty and should not be punished by having this rich industrial territory taken from her.

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is difficult for Mr. Briand to protest, and which are equally difficult to fulfill.

There can be no doubt about the desire to place Mr. Briand in an untenable position. The method is exceedingly simple. The commission lays down the guiding lines of French policy in an absolute manner. These guiding lines are such as are generally agreed upon and that cannot be repudiated without danger. On the other hand, although Mr. Briand doubtless means to march in the direction indicated he is sure to be compelled to make certain compromises unless he declines to be influenced at all by England. This moment he makes one of these compromises the commission will point to its instructions and show that he has departed from the terms of his mandate.

Antagonistic to England

In the first place, the commission, in asking that the military and economic sanctions taken against Germany until March shall not have been removed until Germany has fulfilled her obligations, must have known that it was thus taking up a position of antagonism to England, who desired these sanctions to cease, and therefore putting Mr. Briand in an awkward dilemma. Moreover, the attempt at an understanding with Germany is thus hindered.

Next to the virtual command not to give way to England in the settlement of the fate of the Upper-Silesia district, to support to the full Polish claims, is quite obviously designed to make matters uncomfortable. It means a deadlock with England and with Germany. Thus the policy of Mr. Briand is made more and more difficult.

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DOMINIONS' PLACE IN BRITISH DIPLOMACY

Changed Status of Dominions Has Been Evident in Deliberations of Imperial Conference on Anglo-Japanese Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The prominence which was given to the question of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty by the Imperial Cabinet, which has just concluded its sessions, and the opportunity which was thus given to the representatives of the dominions to give their views and advice in regard to this important aspect of British foreign policy, and other matters in relation to foreign affairs generally, again focused attention on the changed status of the colonies.

There is no manner of doubt that if the dominions had been consulted they would unanimously have decided to support the mother country in her war against Germany. The fact remains, however, that they were not so consulted and they were drawn as active partners into the greatest conflict the world has ever seen. This opened their eyes to the possibility, in the future, of being involved in another struggle, in which, perhaps, their sympathies would not lie, by reason of a turn of Great Britain, concerning which they would not have had the slightest opportunity of expressing an opinion or controlling its course. This unsatisfactory state of affairs obviously could not continue, and England was the first to recognize this in a most practical manner by postponing the consideration of the renewal, or otherwise, of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, until all the dominions were given the opportunity of examining the matter with special reference to the effect which the pact would have over their own destinies.

Stern Initiation
Though young in knowledge of the practical side of foreign affairs, the recent experience of the dominions acted as a veritable forcing house, and, taking into consideration the almost entirely novel aspect of European politics at the present time, the young states of the British Commonwealth may be said to have grown up with the new régime, and therefore to be as at fault with continental matters as the motherland herself. This is not, of course, quite the case, as the past histories of the countries who have had such sudden and dramatic reversals of fortune are invaluable for understanding their present trend and future development; but, at the same time, it must be admitted that the initiation of the dominions into the practical side of foreign affairs was so stern and thorough that their few years of such experience outweigh in importance many peaceful years of graduation.

This being the case, there is a natural and insistent call in the dominions not only to be consulted in regard to British foreign policy, but also to have some sort of deciding voice where their interests are directly concerned.

Adequate to play their parts in shaping and carrying out any form of foreign policy the dominions will have strenuously to exert themselves, for, as H. Duncan Hall, the Constitutionalist, points out, the general ignorance of foreign affairs and lack of interest in foreign policy, which has so often been deplored in England, is far greater in the dominions than in the mother country. In the past, the colonies felt, in a vague way, that they had little concern in international affairs, but, as stated, they have since learned to their bitter cost that a sudden turn in foreign policy may mean the reshaping of their whole destiny. Mr. Hall has proposed that the setting up of a foreign affairs committee in each dominion parliament would be one of the best means of arousing an intelligent interest among the people, of enabling the legislature to exercise an effective control over the Foreign Secretary responsible to it, and to insist upon the abolition of the worst features of secret diplomacy.

Committee Government

It would have been of the greatest value if questions which were to be discussed in the imperial assembly or imperial conference could be referred, in the first place, to the appropriate committees in each parliament for preliminary survey. It would also be advisable if at least the leading members of such standing committees on foreign affairs as may be set up were included in the delegations to the respective parliaments. This would be specially important in the case of any dominion which preferred to continue to carry out its foreign policy through the British Foreign Office, instead of setting up a department of its own. Meetings of the imperial assembly would afford the only opportunity to the parliament of each dominion to come into personal contact with the British Foreign Secretary, and to pass judgment on his policy as far as it affected the particular dominion. Such personal contact would be no less important for the larger dominions, if they adopt, to any great extent, the practice of acting in the more important questions of group policy through the British Foreign Secretary as the leader of the group.

Whatever machinery may ultimately be devised for registering and giving effect to the views of the dominions in regard to foreign policy, there can be no question as to the beneficial trend toward the permanent peace of the world which their entry into international politics will bring about; for the dominions, without exception, are devoted adherents of the method

of peaceful arbitration for the settlement of disputes, rather than an appeal to arms, which the great war has shown can only end in disaster in varying degrees to all concerned. It is but natural, too, that the younger units of the British Commonwealth should desire uninterrupted peace, for they have great territories to develop and this development requires all their energies and thoughts.

Keystones to Accord

It is strongly felt throughout the British Commonwealth that the key-stone to international accord is Anglo-American friendship, and Sir S. Hoare said recently in the House of Commons that such friendship must be the basis of imperial world policy. He added, with reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, that no such treaty should be entered or renewed which was likely to embitter relations with any one of the dominions or with the United States. Moreover, he considered friendship with America so important and desirable that there was scarcely any sacrifice which he was not prepared to make in order to secure it. As a broad outline of a common foreign policy for the Empire to discuss he put forward Anglo-French friendship in Europe, Anglo-American friendship in the world at large, and a conference for the consideration of questions of the Pacific.

The international questions discussed at the imperial Cabinet were indeed weighty, but the significance of the gathering went even beyond that, for to all intents and purposes the conference marked the birth not of one nation but of several, and these nations now form, with the beloved mother country, a veritable League of Nations in being.

MR. CHURCHILL AND SITUATION IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Considerable excitement has apparently been aroused in Egyptian political circles as a result of the speech made by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, recently.

In the course of his speech, which dealt mainly with commerce in general, Mr. Churchill referred to Egypt as one of the sources of Lancashire's staple industry, and, speaking of recent riots in Cairo and Alexandria, he indicated that it would be unsafe for the foreign population if the British troops were wholly withdrawn. This statement, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, has aroused political fervor and called forth protests from representatives of both the Egyptian government in the person of the Prime Minister, Adly Negron Pasha, and also the followers of Zaghlul.

Adly Pasha, it was stated, called on Viscount Allenby in person and presented a note protesting vigorously against the inference in Winston Churchill's speech that Egyptian mobs might make short work of the political structure that is in course of construction in Egypt. After asserting that independent Egypt at friendship with Great Britain offers the best guarantee for progress, he concluded his note by saying that he did not consider that the personal opinion of a single member of the British Cabinet would have sufficient influence to prejudice the results of the forthcoming negotiations of the Egyptian delegation in London.

Whilst praising the moderation of Adly Pasha's note, the authority with whom the representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed this question said it could not be disguised that a handle had been given to the Nationalists in Egypt which they had not been slow to seize, as was evidenced by the mass meetings which had taken place and at which Saad Zaghlul Pasha took the opportunity of encouraging his followers to oppose the present government. Prince Omar Tussoun, cousin of Sultan Fuad, has also, it was stated, made a protest that Mr. Churchill's remarks indicate the attitude of the British Government. It is a waste of time for the delegation to proceed to London with the hope of coming to a satisfactory arrangement regarding the future of Egypt.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that in official circles Winston Churchill's remarks were looked upon as unfortunate and not calculated to improve the Cabinet's difficult task of finding a satisfactory solution to the questions regarding the future of Egypt. The relations between Great Britain and Egypt, it was pointed out, are of a peculiar and delicate nature owing to the fact that, although Great Britain had decided a protectorate over Egypt during the war which has not yet been removed, that country is still dealt with through the Foreign Office, and not through the Colonial Office, as is the case with other dependencies. Therefore the Colonial Secretary's remarks, though of an unofficial character, have not in any way smoothed the path of Egyptian politics for the British Foreign Office.

No food is too good for growing children. And no food is better than Holman Bread. It's made of best flour, well baked. Tastes good and is good. Try it on the kids three times a day. They'll like it.

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COOPERATION IN OLD WORLD ADVANCING

European and Asiatic Delegates to Manchester Congress Report Progress of the Movement Since the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—How European and Asiatic cooperators are overcoming the difficulties created by the war was told by the foreign delegates to the recent annual congress of the British cooperative movement.

Speaking of Belgium, M. W. Servy said in part:

"Those among you who have fought over our territory beside our soldiers, or who have had occasion to visit our little country rather more than two years ago, have been able to gain some idea of what it suffered through the war. But victory meant liberty regained, and for our people that was the essential thing. An atmosphere of industry and good feeling spread little by little through all classes of our people, and through all their activities. The economic reconstruction of the country benefited greatly. It was quicker than had been anticipated and at times dubious spirits were inclined to discount the extent of the destruction the war had wrought amongst us."

Benefit of Concord

"Our cooperative movement has also felt the benevolent influence of spirit of concord which animated the working classes in particular. The war destroyed certain parts of our movement and disorganized the rest. At the armistice Belgian cooperators were confronted with the huge task of reconstruction and reorganization. Of course they were helped in the cooperatives of other countries, notably of Great Britain, France and Scandinavia, and to these they wish to express their heartfelt gratitude. But would the Belgian cooperators have been able to effect the rapid recovery of their economic power if they had not had the material and moral support of the Belgian working class? We do not think so. If the working people were fully aware that the economic salvation of our country was in the application of the watchword she adopted—'Work! Produce!'—the war had also enlightened them as to their own interests and the real value of their rights and responsibilities. Thus they gave their adherence in greater numbers to cooperative, trade union, and political organizations."

"Of the 271 societies doing a trade of 65,000,000 francs in 1913," went on Mr. Servy, "there remained in 1920 only 150, with a turnover of 250,000,000 francs. Our wholesale society, which through war-time necessity had been split into three, has been reconstituted as a single body, and is renewing its strength. In 1914 its turnover was 14,000,000 francs (£500,000); in 1915 £600,000, and in 1920 £2,640,000."

Beginning in Georgia

Speaking on behalf of the Central Cooperative Union of Georgia, A. Gugushvili said:

"The beginning of the cooperative movement in Georgia dates back as far as the 'eighties and the 'nineties of the last century. The first attempt however, proved unsuccessful owing to a variety of causes, with a result that the new organizations came to grief after a very brief existence."

After briefly outlining the growth and development of the Georgian cooperative movement from the first years of the present century, Mr. Gugushvili went on to say that on January 1, 1920, there were over 900 cooperative societies, and that the population in the area of this cooperative activity is over 2,600,000, so that it contains nearly 74 per cent of the whole population of the country. The financial turnover of the cooperative organizations affiliated to the central union amounted in 1917 to 55,357,603 rubles, and in 1919 to 302,616,254 rubles.

The central union has opened in nearly all the towns in Georgia various classes for instruction in cooperation, and the faculty of cooperation has been established at the People's University at Tiflis, to which only delegates from cooperative societies are admitted. In conjunction with the union of Georgian towns, it has organized the popular circulating university, which gives 1230 lectures annually throughout Georgia.

Polish Societies
Of the Polish cooperative movement, S. Sterczynski said the first Polish cooperative societies were founded in the 'seventies of the last century. Owing to the then prevailing political oppression the movement did not make any noteworthy progress for several years. However, since 1905, the year of the first Russian revolution, cooperation began to develop in Poland on a considerable scale. The world war,

however, was, as in many other countries, most disastrous for the movement. The country was several times swept by foreign armies, and over 30 per cent of the societies ceased to exist.

"The war destroyed not only the lives and homes of men," Mr. Sterczynski continued, "it has also done away with old habits of thinking and awakening Poland's laboring masses, workers and peasants alike, to the consciousness that in consumers' cooperation they have their only salvation and shelter against the forces that exploit them. A powerful and widespread desire for economical self-defense on a cooperative basis made itself felt, and when at the end of 1918, with the attainment of the country's full political independence, the last obstacles were removed, cooperative stores began to cover all Poland with astonishing rapidity. This had continued during the last two years, so that at present Poland has over 4000 distributive societies, with 1,300,000 members and an annual turnover of 2,000,000,000 Polish marks."

F. Juell, of the Norwegian Cooperative Union, after briefly referring to the losses of the war, in which his own country had shared in men and ships, said:

"But it is of no use to be looking at this dark and gloomy shadow of the past. A new hope is in sight, and it is breaking through brighter and clearer, and bringing the world to understand that true and lasting peace can only be a reality when the relations between the nations are based on the principles of cooperation. In international, as in national life, the primary source of all social trouble is capitalistic exploitation, and this can be abolished only by promoting cooperation and cooperative brotherhood."

As evidence of the growing in cooperation, Mr. Juell gave the following figures: In 1914 the Norwegian Cooperative Union had 149 societies with 36,000 members and a turnover of 3,000,000 kroner; in 1920 there were 401 societies with 90,000 members and a turnover of 18,000,000 kroner.

NEW SOUTH WALES' "MAIN ROADS" PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—T. D. Mutch, New South Wales Minister for Local Government, is pressing on with his Ministry's plan for the construction of good main roads throughout the State. He intends to obtain the best engineer available in Australia or New Zealand and to associate with him a man of executive capacity and commercial experience. The new board will aim at action, not talk, and the experience of the Victorian Country Roads Board will be a most useful guide.

The whole of the motor taxation of the State and special contributions from metropolitan councils will be thrown into a fund to provide sinking fund and interest on loans necessary for constructing roads, and in addition

there will be a license fee upon all vehicles using main roads. A special set of provisions will be embodied in the Main Roads Bill to meet the case of country districts.

STATE RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A Full High Court decision has reaffirmed previous decisions which established that a state is an employer, and that any Minister of state, if and as an employer, is subject to the jurisdiction and process of the arbitration court. This disposed of the plea that a state government, as a government, is not subject to the process of the Federal Arbitration Court and cannot be compelled against its will to submit to the jurisdiction of the court.

ATTACK ON GENERAL GOURAUD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Bandits believed to be hostile Bedouin Arabs made an unsuccessful attack on General Gouraud while he was on his way to Damascus recently. The car in which the general was riding encountered a sharp turn in the road when they suddenly came upon five horsemen, who waited until the automobile had passed and then opened fire. Further trouble was avoided as the car outdistanced the assailants.

The procedure adopted by the trade unions strikes a new line in the conduct of affairs, the establishing of a precedent none the less dangerous because forced upon the unions in consequence of the engineering employers' attitude. This took the form of calling out the members concerned through the agency of the Labor Daily Press, in the shape of an advertisement.

RUPTURE AVERTED IN BRITISH TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, England.—A settlement of the dispute between the cotton, wool, and engineering workers on the one side and the employers on the other, was reached on July 27, 1921, after a week of negotiations.

The cotton workers, who had been

instructed them to cease work if the reductions proposed by the employers were to take effect, the executives of the unions thereby usurping for themselves powers which the unions in the past have very skillfully and carefully avoided giving.

Constitutional Method

The constitutional method is that recently adopted, namely, taking the decision of the whole membership by the process of a secret ballot vote. Nothing but blundering tactics on the part of the employers could have forced the union representatives into this, and doubtless the danger of the precedent caused them to recover themselves somewhat.

As in the case of the cotton dispute, the latest offer of the employers, which was, at the time of writing, being balloted upon, showed that the terms, while demanding the same percentage reductions as were refused by the union representatives a fortnight previously, eased the situation by extending the period of reduction and by applying to the 12½ per cent the same method as proposed in regard to the 4½ per cent reduction.

That is, it was stipulated, would be taken off in July; another 4½ per cent in August; and again in September of all time workers, and 2½ per cent each month of the rates of piece workers.

The proposal to reduce the wages of time workers by 6s. a week and 15 per cent off piece prices was postponed until the first full pay in October, when half the above amounts would be taken off.

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WIND AS A FACTOR IN AERONAUTICS

Fundamental Knowledge of Air Currents and Their Relation to Aircraft Operations Is Most Important to Pilots

By Special Aeronautical Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the first things to learn in connection with air navigation is that in an out-and-home voyage a favorable wind in one direction does not make up for an unfavorable wind in the opposite direction over the same distance; secondly, that the handicap which aircraft suffer in out-and-home journeys is greater, absolutely and relatively, to the slow than to the fast machines.

Until these fundamentals are grasped it is impossible to understand aircraft operations; and, indeed, gross error and fallacies are inevitable. It is curious how difficult it is at first to grasp what is really a very simple matter, the difficulty arising out of the fact that aircraft is conditioned entirely differently from ships or land vehicles. The aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was for more than four years of war occupied with the training of air pilots, discovered this to be one of a few elementary stumbling-blocks, the overcoming of which made all else comparatively easy.

To begin with, it is necessary to grasp the fact that aircraft which is entirely submerged in the fluid in which it moves, moves about with that fluid, wherever it goes. It matters not whether the vehicle be a fast scout or a huge airship; it becomes part and parcel with the air, and drifts according to the current. If it be a motorless, round balloon it travels with the velocity of the wind, so that in a 60 miles per hour gale the occupants of a balloon feel as if they were in a fast calm although they see the ground below sweeping along.

Independent of Current

Aircraft that has independent motion from motors and propellers can move about, however, and can travel in the same direction as the current, or in the opposite direction, or across it. If traveling in the same direction its net progress over the ground is at the speed of the current plus its own air speed. If against the current, its net progress is its own independent air speed minus that of the current. If flying across the stream it drifts right or left at the exact speed of the current, so that, to the observer on the ground, whilst its head points in one direction, it moves obliquely and appears to progress obliquely. This is similar to the movement of a ferryman crossing a stream.

The above illustration is that of the British military carriage with closed windows, the train moving at high speed. The air in the compartment is calm, and the fly moves about freely in it. Measured relatively to the ground, sometimes its speed may be more than 50 miles per hour, at other times when flying toward the rear of the train its ground speed may be "minus 40 miles per hour." Actually it would be moving backward at that speed. If you imagine the steel, the wood, and the glass of the railway coaches vanished but the air traveling along as before, and the fly flying about in it, you have an exact picture of an aircraft flying about in a stream of air.

How Marine Craft Differs

No surface marine craft offers the same problem, for a steamship, while its motion is affected to the full value of any ocean current, has only to deal with quite slow currents. It is to some extent also affected by the wind, to which it exposes a large surface; but its own power is so great that it makes light of this. The sailing ship, on the other hand, exposes all the surface it can, consistent with safety; but having a certain amount of submerged surface, which is the case of racing yachts can be varied, its direction and speed of travel are a resultant of the air pressure on the sail and the resistance below the surface of the water. And water is by far the denser medium.

Unlike any kind of aircraft, the sailing ship can travel straight across the wind, it can sail "close to the wind," and it can proceed by different "tacks" making a zigzag course.

Under no circumstances can it ever be advantageous for any kind of aircraft to proceed on a zigzag course (except for purposes of dodging artillery fire). The stronger the adverse wind the more necessary it is for the sailor to keep a straight course, ascertaining beforehand, by calculation of the speed and direction of the wind, and knowing the independent speed of his craft, exactly in what direction to head his ship.

Retardation Inevitable

In a circular or out-and-home voyage any wind, no matter from what direction, must make the time occupied greater than in a calm. Sometimes, however, in small circular routes it may be possible, by flying high "down wind" and keeping low in the "upwind" stretch, considerably to reduce the retardation effect; but some retardation is inevitable. And for aircraft capable of protracted voyages it is sometimes possible to take advantage of favorable currents and avoid opposing ones.

To explain this, one illustration will suffice. An aeroplane with an independent air speed of 50 miles an hour has to make an out-and-home journey 50 miles each way, a wind of 20 miles an hour blowing in a direction parallel to the course. One way the travel speed will be at 25 miles an hour, and will take 40 minutes. The return journey will be at only 30 miles per hour, and will take two hours. The total time will be two hours and 40 minutes for a journey

that in calm air would take only two hours; the loss of time will thus be 33 per cent.

For the same journey, by a 100-miles-an-hour aeroplane, one way will be at 125 miles an hour and will take 34 minutes, and the other way will be at 75 miles an hour and will take 40 minutes; total time, 48 minutes, a loss of only 6 per cent. on time. The effect of a 25-miles-an-hour wind across the route will make the 50-miles-an-hour machine lose about 10 per cent. of time, and the 100-miles-an-hour machine only 5 per cent. These conditions should be grasped.

Abnormal Wind Velocity

When considering the regular operation of aircraft, data must first be collected relating to the number of

THE OPENING OF A NEW PARLIAMENT

Britain's Latest Self-Governing Dominion
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The opening of the Parliament of Northern Ireland by King George and Queen Mary was an event which has no exact parallel in history, and it was fitting that it should be graced by all the pomp and circumstance with which it could be invested.

Amid the booming of guns, the blow of trumpets, the shrieking of ship's sirens and works' whistles and the

like Lawrence, writers like Goldsmith and Swift, diplomats like Dufferin and Jordan, lawyers like Russell of Killowen, poets and painters and dramatists. Not a few of the statesmen of America have sprung from the Ulster Scots who inhabit this land, and give it the name in the rest of Ireland of the "dust" north. The home of McKinley's ancestors is still to be seen in County Antrim. It is only a year or two since Woodrow Wilson had emissaries in Belfast endeavoring to trace his own forbears in the neighborhood. And Belfast is exceedingly proud of these associations with great men. They point to their vast commercial and industrial concerns and say that the spirit which led to greatness in so many directions and so

Viceroy, who presented Lord Pirrie, the financial genius to whose efforts the great Queens Island works owe their present proportions. The next presentation was a body of riveters and shipwrights and boiler makers, 80 in number, who, in the name of Ulster workmen, had their "Majesties" welcome to the city. Outside the quay were assembled great bodies of boys and girls to acclaim their King in a vast, shrill cheer, and beyond these through the streets to the City Hall was a great concourse of people packed in every available inch of space and wildly cheering as the stately procession passed. The route was too short to accommodate one-tenth of the would-be spectators.

In the council chamber of the City

CANADIAN POLITICAL SITUATION IN DOUBT

Opposition to Mr. Meighen Develops as Politicians Believe Party Is Being Sacrificed to International Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The present Canadian Parliament, elected in the fall of 1917, may constitutionally continue in existence until the spring of 1922. Apart, however, from the historical fact that few Canadian parliaments have outlived their full term, political conditions in the Dominion today are of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of the present parliament escaping dissolution before many months have passed. The continued absence of Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister, and three of his colleagues in London, coupled with the intimation that his presence will be required at Washington during the proposed disarmament conference next autumn, is creating some disquietude in political government circles "at home."

In spite of the importance of the problems, in the attempted solution of which Mr. Meighen and other dominant prime ministers have been participating, and will further be called upon to participate in, there is a growing feeling among political workers that the party interests are being sacrificed to Canada's new place in international affairs. It is recalled that the party fortunes suffered heavily owing to the enforced absence of Sir Robert Borden in London during the days of the war and the peace conference days which followed. Lack of a responsible chief in the councils of Cabinet resulted in something like chaos at home; and a similar state of affairs is feared through the continued absence of Mr. Meighen.

Important Issues Pending

Many important domestic problems have been shelved pending the Prime Minister's return. Included among them is the consolidation of the Canadian railways; the question of providing for early maturing Canadian loans; unemployment; the financing of the coming record crop; and means for meeting the United States tariff proposals. Still another problem, however, which must be faced is whether there shall be another session of Parliament, or whether, under the circumstances, dissolution and a general election should be decided upon.

Among the Prime Minister's advisers, both inside and outside the Cabinet, there are those who believe that the bold course would be the wisest. The government has been decidedly unfortunate in the matter of by-elections; there are five more pending and of the results, in none of them can the government, in the existing chaotic condition of federal politics, be at all certain. Of the Cabinet which Sir Robert Borden created in 1917 many of the best men have gone, and the Administration which remains is by no means strong. But

reconstruction (much needed) in by-elections, and by-elections these days are difficult to carry. The government last session succeeded in securing a fair majority against several no-confidence amendments; but every by-election loss means a reduction of two in the government's majority, and no administration can long withstand such a process of attrition.

Dissolution Preferred

Certain of the government's advisers hold that voluntary dissolution is preferable to a defeat in the House. They fear that the government's chances in the country are not improving, and that the imminent risk of being forced into opposition after a general election is a more hopeful outlook than the thankless endeavor of remaining in power with tremendous problems to be faced. The political waters are cold and uninviting; but they believe that the plunge might as well be taken now as later.

Undoubtedly there is a strong body of opinion among the rank and file of the government forces opposed to an early election. Many among all the parties of the House will never again be seen in the corridors of Parliament; these desire to live out their term. Among certain Canadian busi-

ness interests, also, fear is expressed that a change in government with new and inevitable low tariff alignments will mitigate against industrial revival. The remarkable growth in political power of the Agrarian interests, pledged to tariff reform, coupled with the practical certainty that their forces, after a general election, will form an alliance with the Liberal forces, pledged also to lower tariffs, to form an administration, are factors influencing toward delay in dissolution.

Formidable Opposition

In the meantime, while Mr. Meighen and his three colleagues are engaged in conference on international affairs, the Prime Minister's two party opponents, W. L. Mackenzie King and T. C. Crerar, leaders respectively of the Liberal and Progressive parties, are engaged in the perfecting of organization and in the dissemination by the spoken and written word of their own particular lines of political education. Both are formidable opponents. Repeated attempts on the part of the government to "break the solid bloc" in Quebec, which came to Parliament behind the Liberal chief in 1917, have failed, and there is every indication that Mr. King at the next election will start out with at least 60 seats from that Province, and with the additional advantage of more than breaking even with the government in the Maritime Provinces. At the last session of Parliament the Liberal leader showed himself to be an aggressive exponent of a type of Liberalism imbued from his predecessor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a never-failing advocate of responsible government. He is now making a tour of Ontario, and will do much public speaking during the recess.

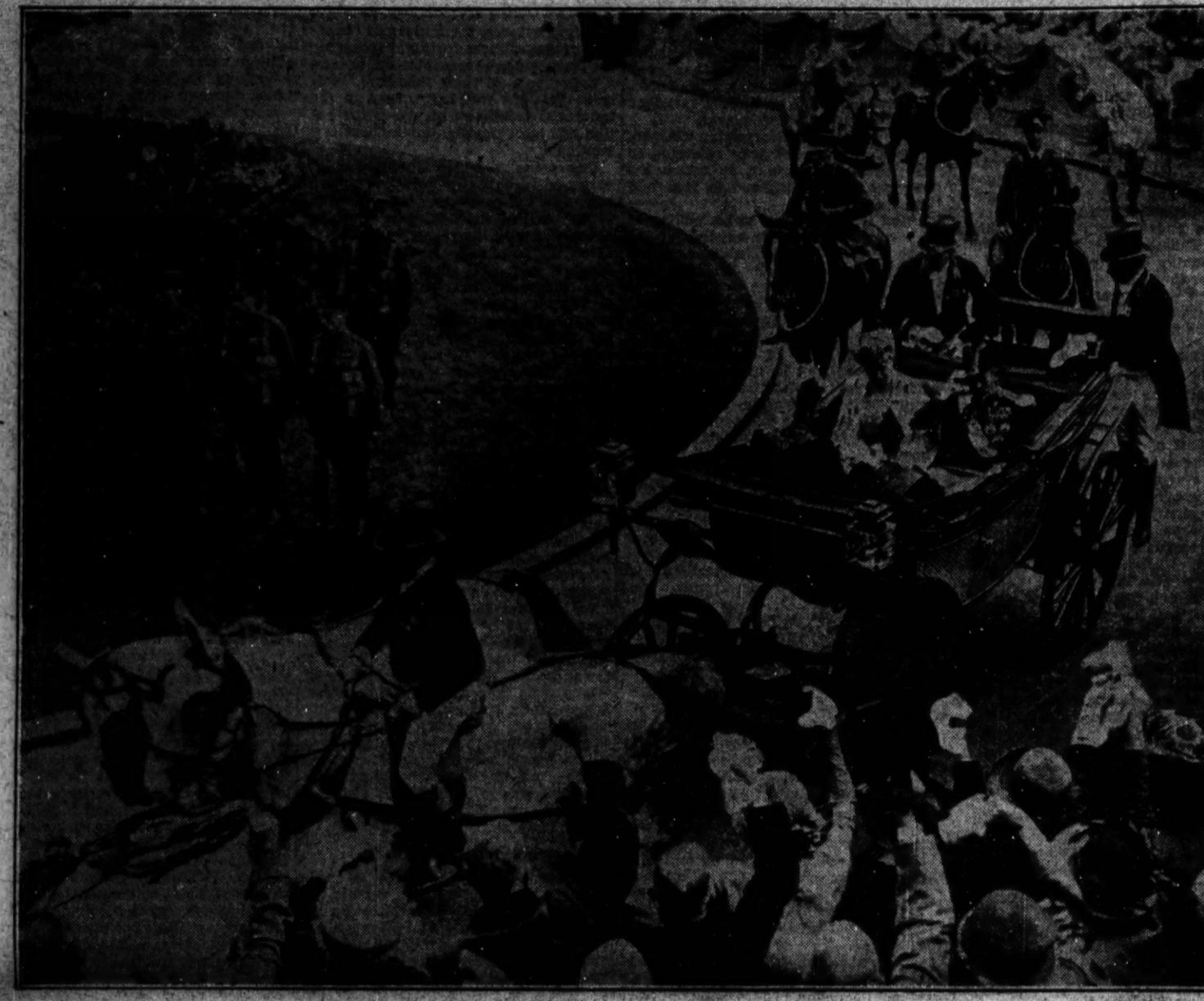
The Progressive leader, Mr. Crerar, has been heartened by the recent victory for his candidate in Medicine Hat, and, while not an out-and-out advocate of participation by his party in provincial affairs, especially if the west, can but take pleasure from the Agrarian victory in Alberta. Mr. Crerar's strength lies not in his parliamentary work, but in the remarkable decentralized organization of his forces throughout the country. He bids fair to carry the great majority of the seats on the prairies, and also to make heavy inroads on the old party strongholds in Ontario. Attempts have been made to bring about a rapprochement between Liberals and Agrarians for the more sure overthrow of the government forces; but present indications are that they will fight separately, and that any alliance which may eventuate will not be brought about until the election is over, and it is necessary for the dominant group or groups to form an administration.

Premier's National Policy

Mr. Meighen has nailed the National Policy fast to his mast. He has never scrupled at any point in the Dominion to declare his belief in protection. His opponents on the other hand are avowedly for tariff reform. Between the policy of Mr. King and Mr. Crerar there is little difference. Neither is for free trade; both favor a tariff for revenue; and both condemn the basic idea of protection. During the campaign in Medicine Hat the reciprocity issue was revived by the Agrarian speakers. That issue has been forced again to the front owing largely to the new American tariff proposals by which some \$180,000,000 worth of the Dominion's most important products of export are seriously affected.

Opponents of reciprocity in 1911 made of the proposed pact a sentimental and patriotic issue; that can scarcely be done again. Free access to the American markets for Canadian natural products is, under present world conditions, a practical necessity. The government is at present endeavoring to negotiate a reciprocal agreement with Australia. But there are growing indications of a revived and an increased agitation among Canadian producers for negotiations looking toward better reciprocal relations with the great country to the south. Resentment against the action of the United States in placing duties upon foodstuffs cannot mend the situation. The situation is one which must be faced, and whatever party looks for power will have to make a serious bid at facing it.

The Canadian political situation is indeed a highly complicated and uncertain one.



King George and Queen Mary arriving at the City Hall, Belfast

© Sport and General

days in the year when the wind exceeds a certain strength. And it must be remembered that air vehicles not only require a margin to enable them to make reasonably good time on, say, 360 days in the 365 (we may allow for such conditions as prevent steamships and railway trains from operating), but there must also be a small margin for maneuvering, for errors of navigation, and for loss of speed in climbing.

Looking at a table of wind velocities relating to Paris, which is more favorably situated than London, it is seen that on 361 days in the year the wind is less than 62 miles an hour. Thus, on four days it exceeds 62 miles per hour. It is obvious, therefore, that aircraft with a lower economical air-speed than 90 or 100 miles an hour cannot be put on regular service, and that no existing airship can hope for success.

The economical air-speed of airships at present is not more than 55 miles an hour. They must reckon on having at times to go against the wind, and if the wind is of the same speed they can make no headway at all. As a matter of fact, regularity cannot be guaranteed in winds of more than 20 miles an hour. Paris has about 320 days in the year when the wind is less than that; in England the conditions are less favorable.

These few data relating to days of wind refer only to the ground wind. But aircraft navigate at not less than 2000 feet, and often much higher; and almost always the strength of the wind increases rapidly with altitude, so that at 3000 feet it is usually at least twice the velocity of the ground wind.

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Having accepted the Home Rule Act and decided to work the new Parliament with which it provided them, the people of "Northern Ireland" went into the matter in no half-hearted fashion. And they determined that the inauguration of that body should lack nothing in impressiveness. They took the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster as their model and fashioned their own chambers on its model. They determined, too, that if it were at all possible the opening ceremony should be distinguished by all the pomp associated with the state opening of the British Parliament.

In this they found King George and Queen Mary willing assistants. Not only did they consent to open the Parliament in person—a decision implying no little courage on the part of Their Majesties having regard to the disturbed state of Ireland and the recent record of outrages in the city itself—but they decided to bring over with them the state coach and horses, the heralds and pursuivants, gentlemen ushers and lords and ladies in waiting. The royal yacht in which from a population of 95,000 in 1849 has swelled to 413,000 today, and which, long the industrial and commercial capital of Ireland, has now inaugurated a new career as the political capital of Northern Ireland.

It is no mean city. Possessed of no natural advantages, such as the presence of mineral deposits, built on slop land in the delta of the River Lagan, it has by the steadfastness and exertions of its own people progressed as no other city in the kingdom has done, with the single exception of Cardiff, where the development of the Welsh coal fields has led to phenomenal growth. Not only has Belfast grown. It has prospered. Its pauperism rate is the lowest in the United Kingdom and has been so for years.

The rate averages about 60 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with an average for the kingdom of 115. Its industries are manifold. The largest shipbuilding yard, the largest liner manufacturing concern, and the largest rope, cord and cable works in the world. In addition to Harland and Wolff's shipyard it contains that of Messrs. Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., a concern employing 10,000 men, which is still affectionately known to the citizens as "the wee yard." Its textile machinery manufacture, its naval

waters, its roofing, felt and many other products are exported to the ends of the earth. Its shipping exceeds that of all other Irish ports combined, the tonnage clearing from the port approximating annually 2,500,000.

Belfast makes other claims to greatness besides those of mere growth and industrial success. She and her six county area have produced men prominent in every walk of life. Great natural scientists like Kelvin, soldiers

like Lawrence, writers like Goldsmith and Swift, diplomats like Dufferin and Jordan, lawyers like Russell of Killowen, poets and painters and dramatists. Not a few of the statesmen of America have sprung from the Ulster Scots who inhabit this land, and give it the name in the rest of Ireland of the "dust" north. The home of McKinley's ancestors is still to be seen in County Antrim. It is only a year or two since Woodrow Wilson had emissaries in Belfast endeavoring to trace his own forbears in the neighborhood.

And Belfast is exceedingly proud of these associations with great men. They point to their vast commercial and industrial concerns and say that the spirit which led to greatness in so many directions and so

Viceroy, who presented Lord Pirrie, the financial genius to whose efforts the great Queens Island works owe their present proportions. The next presentation was a body of riveters and shipwrights and boiler makers, 80 in number, who, in the name of Ulster workmen, had their "Majesties" welcome to the city. Outside the quay were assembled great bodies of boys and girls to acclaim their King in

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKING SITUATION IN CHINA REVIEWED

Recent Financial Failure May Lead to Reforms That Will Contribute to the Establishment of Stronger Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The recent failure of the comparatively speaking, new French bank, the Banque Industrielle de Chine, will have an unfortunate effect on many enterprises in China—mainly French or French controlled. Established only eight years ago and granted special privileges in China by presidential mandate, one-third of the paid-up capital was nominally contributed by the Chinese Government.

As common with all European banks in China it had a more or less unrestricted note issue which must run into many millions of dollars and which is largely in the hands of the Chinese commercial community. From the credit standpoint, this is the most serious aspect of the failure.

The next number of Chinese depositors is another very serious matter. Like Farrow's Bank in England, the Banque Industrielle gave fairly heavy interest on current accounts, and there is reason to believe that Chinese customers accounts ran into several hundred million francs. A great deal of Chinese Government paper is also affected, for large blocks of treasury bills and domestic bonds were discounted with it, and some of the proceeds of a very large Chinese industrial loan made in France will

Chinese Credit Unaffected

It must not be supposed, however, that depository as is this event Chinese credit will be in any wise affected. The mainstay of Chinese finance today is not the European bank—which is primarily concerned with exchange banking at the treaty ports—but the Chinese banking group, organised in opposition to the Consortium, and consisting of 22 modern Chinese banks, headed by the two government banks, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

This banking group has its headquarters in Peking and Shanghai and is growing rapidly in strength with the extension of the modern credit system. The total resources of the 22 institutions were estimated this spring at £6,000,000,000 republican dollars—and growing rapidly. The governors of the Bank of China were organizing a great drive this summer to increase the length and breadth of their network of depositors and clients. The statistical division of the Bank of China had also just completed researches into the disappearance of silver coins in Manchuria and in the Metropolitan Province of Chihli. They estimated that in each area from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 silver dollars had been withdrawn and hidden since the coming of the Yuan Shih Kai dollar had commenced on a large scale in 1914, and that therefore, in the 22 provinces there might be anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in cash which the restoration of public confidence would draw out.

Mining Own Coins

These matters closely concern the failure of the Banque Industrielle in France, for the tendency is for purely Chinese banks to replace European banks. The Chinese banking group is already making loans to the government for productive purposes, and found the £2,500,000 necessary for the new mint in Shanghai, which will be the biggest in the world, and have an immediate capacity of 500,000 coins a day, with an ultimate extension to 1,500,000 units per 24 hours should that prove necessary.

China, in spite of the so-called bankruptcy of the government, is very rich and is the only country in the world today run on a purely cash basis. Fast and growing stores of silver dollars—estimated at \$60,000,000 units—are to be found in the country, and the Chinese banking group is adopting the definitive policy of making what are virtual sub-treasuries in places of complete safety—for instance Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin. Here the silver reserves of the country are being slowly accumulated. As soon as the giant mint is working next year all the billion and a half in the country will be coined into dollars, and the commercial money of account will become dollars instead of the obsolete taels.

Foreign Bank Note Issues

There is no doubt that one of the results of the Banque Industrielle failure will be to deepen the Chinese opposition to the consortium and to have the nation insist on a strict limit being placed on foreign banknote issues of the kind the Hong Kong Government imposes on British banks. The time seems opportune for the British Government to review the whole financial and fiscal position in China, for Great Britain's prestige depends on her taking the lead in all such matters.

The double of 10 per cent tariff which has already been advocated by H. Lester Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government, is one very necessary step. Another is giving support to a silver banking consortium, namely agreeing to British exchange banks domiciled in China being authorized (in spite of the New York consortium agreement) to join with the Chinese banking group for government loans for productive purposes secured on such revenues as customs and salt surpluses. It is, indeed, possible to turn this first-class banking situation to good account.

UNITED STATES OIL PRODUCTION

Refineries in Operation During May Totaled 302, With Daily Capacity of 1,738,725 Gallons

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Petroleum refineries in operation during May totaled 302, with a daily capacity of 1,738,725 barrels of oil, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of three plants over April, but a decrease of 460 barrels in daily capacity.

Daily average production of gasoline for May was 14,467,821 gallons, an increase of 262,755 gallons over April. Stocks of gasoline on hand at refineries, May 31, show an increase of 53,723,887 gallons over the stocks April 30. The daily average consumption of gasoline for May shows a decrease of 518,120 gallons from April, and a decline of 1,703,413 gallons from the daily consumption of May, 1920. The daily average kerosene production for May was approximately 520,000 gallons less than the production for April. Kerosene stocks decreased about 6,000,000 gallons during May.

The production of refineries in the United States for May, 1921, and May, 1920, according to Bureau of Mines, follows:

	1921	1920
Crude oil, bbls...	20,516,203	15,281,275
Oil purchased and refined, bbls...	1,17,044	329,071
Gasoline, gal...	600,495,787	577,471,795
Kerosene, gal...	455,447,720	419,000,000
Gas & fuel, gal...	1,111,686,889	1,028,125
Lubricating oil, gal...	251,765,737	125,821,405
Wax, lbs...	266,325,119	177,427,274
Coke, tons...	70,822	16,526
Asphalt, tons...	102,421	48,390
Miscellaneous	362,852	125,554,922
Losses, bbls...	1,72,090	1,474,774

The following table gives stocks of refined oil on hand in the refineries of the United States at the end of May, 1921 and 1920, according to the Bureau of Mines:

	1921	1920
Crude oil, bbls...	20,516,203	15,281,275
Oil purchased and refined, bbls...	1,17,044	329,071
Gasoline, gal...	600,495,787	577,471,795
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BRITISH FINANCIAL POLICY DISCUSSED

Increased Expenses and Less Production, Cost of Government, Reparations, Nation's Debts, Are Topics Before Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"For the year 1920 the British national income might be estimated at approximately £4,400,000,000, a nominal increase of about £2,000,000,000, or 53 per cent over the national income for 1913.

There was, of course, no corresponding increase in the national production for 1920, which, as a matter of fact, was about 20 per cent below the production of 1913," said Mr. Edgar Crammond, who gave an address at the Institute of Bankers recently on "British Financial Policy."

The most striking features of a comparison between expenditure in 1920 and 1920, he said, were the very large percentage of the national income spent on food in 1920, namely 38.4 per cent, as compared with 22.4 per cent in 1913, and, secondly, the enormous increase in the cost of national services, which absorbed 23 per cent of the national income in 1920 as compared with 8.5 per cent expended on these services in 1913.

The result was that whereas in 1913 the British Government was able to set aside for depreciation and maintenance of capital and new investments at home and abroad nearly 24 per cent of the national income, in 1920 it was only able to provide 5.4 per cent of the national income for that purpose. This meant that the fund out of which the capital was provided for the production of new wealth, for the development of the Empire, and for the provision of food-stuffs and raw materials for the employment and support of Britain's growing population, had been practically depleted.

Costly National Service

Taking only the budget figures, Mr. Crammond continued, and deducting the amount required for interest on the war debt—£345,000,000—and adding £200,000,000 for local taxation, resulted in a total charge for national services for the current year of practically £900,000,000, equivalent to about 32 per cent of the national income.

On the other hand, the budget estimated the revenue at £1,058,000,000, apart from £158,000,000 special revenue arising from the sales of war assets. The revenue return for the first two months of the financial year showed a decrease of £100,000,000, and it was apparent to every one that the budget estimates of revenue could not possibly be realized.

The fact of the matter was, declared Mr. Crammond, that no great industrial nation which had such urgent need of capital as Great Britain and whose capital reserves had been so severely weakened by a great war, could possibly afford anything approaching 32 per cent of the entire national income for the purposes of national service without endangering the whole economic fabric. For four months of the year, every one would be working simply for the purpose of paying the cost of government and imperial defense. Over a period of years it was reasonable to assume that the population and wealth of the United Kingdom would increase. In 1913 the population was 17,000,000, and the national wealth was estimated at £2,736,000,000. In 1913 the population amounted to 45,718,000, and the national wealth to £16,400,000,000. If there should be an equivalent increase of wealth and population in the next 100 years, the repayment of the war debt should not present any insuperable difficulties to the next two generations.

Advance to Germany

As a result of the proposed scheme of reparations, Mr. Crammond pointed out, Germany would become the central workshop of the world, although operating under depressing conditions and at famine wages; her central shop would stretch out its tentacles to all markets of the world, sided by the boundless passion and tenacity of a people, fighting for its life with the whole force of its concentrated productive machinery. In the past Germany supplied one-tenth of the world's consumption of manufactures; hereafter she would be compelled to increase her share to 40 per cent, and to oust the corresponding proportion of competitors' goods.

In the light of these grave considerations, said Mr. Crammond, it was necessary to admit frankly that the economic interests of Great Britain and France in this matter of reparations did not march together. France undoubtedly suffered more heavily than Great Britain did in the war, but Britain had fairer to suffer more severely than France in the first 10 years of peace, and its position could not show any great improvement until Germany's economic position in Europe had been in some measure restored.

Comparative Debts

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOURTH TEST MATCH
ENDS IN A DRAW

England Declares Its Innings
Closed at Overnight Score—
Australia Then Begins to Bat
Out Time to Save the Game

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England (Tuesday)—The fourth test match between the English and Australian cricketers ended in a draw today at the Old Trafford ground after a game in which the home team appeared to have the visitors all at sea. England declared their innings closed at overnight score of 588 for 5 wickets and the Australians immediately commenced with the obvious tactics to bat out time since they had no hope of victory. Rain, which did not matter so long as it was still there, kept their wickets intact, even at infrequent intervals. H. L. Collins in particular refusing to touch any ball that was not "soft." Nevertheless, four runs between were declared all out for 48 runs including Warren Bartley clean bowled for 3 by C. E. Parkin whose analysis for the day was 5 wickets for 48 runs. The Australian captain, W. W. Armstrong, was bowled by J. W. H. T. Douglas for 17 and the top score made by Collins was only 40. The whole side was out for 175 after stonewalling nearly all day with easier fielders 10 yards from bat end.

England just had time to knock up 45 for 1 wicket when stumps were finally drawn.

MIDDLESEX IS
STILL LEADING

Has Lost Its Perfect Percentage
but Has Not Yet Lost a
Championship Cricket Game

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAM-
PIONSHIP STANDING

	July 12, 1921	Pos.	Winn.	Loss.	For.	Against.	Per.
Middlesex	10	9	53	50	90.90		
Surrey	10	2	55	52	90.00		
Lancashire	11	3	50	53	89.62		
Derbyshire	10	70	47	71.14			
Yorkshire	9	70	45	64.23			
Nottinghamshire	7	4	50	37	61.60		
Somerset	8	1	50	50	60.00		
Gloucestershire	7	6	50	35	58.52		
Sussex	6	8	50	32	49.00		
Leicestershire	6	10	75	25	53.33		
Warwickshire	4	8	75	24	52.00		
New South Wales	4	7	75	25	51.75		
South Australia	4	7	75	22	50.25		
Victoria	1	9	40	55	33.00		
Queensland	2	9	40	55	33.00		
North Australia	1	7	40	55	33.00		
South Africa	1	10	50	55	33.00		
Transvaal	1	10	50	55	33.00		
Wales	1	7	40	55	33.00		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The standing in the English county cricket championship on July 12 revealed the fact that the Middlesex team had successfully retained its undefeated record, although a deficiency on the first innings of one unfinished game had caused its deposition from the 100 percentage mark, upon which it had rested for so long. A deficiency on the first innings of an unfinished game is, of course, of no more advantage to the team concerned than a loss in a completed game, as no championship points are awarded in either case. On July 13 the county championship was just entering upon its most interesting stage. Middlesex, Surrey, Lancashire, Kent, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire filled the first six places in the order named, and it is safe to say that one or the other of them will head the final standing. Nottinghamshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Sussex, Leicestershire, and Hampshire followed on, ready to influence, both directly and indirectly, the ultimate issue.

At this stage of the season it is interesting to compare the positions of the teams with those they occupied in the championship standing at a corresponding period last year. In the standing of July 14, 1920, one finds Surrey at the head of affairs with a percentage of 55.45, and Lancashire occupying second place with 52.75. Third comes Yorkshire, fourth Kent and fifth Middlesex. The positions on July 12, 1921, are somewhat different. Middlesex's success in last season's championship was due largely to a succession of victories during August, these making up all the leeway. Apparently this year Middlesex is determined there shall be no leeway to make up.

Last year Surrey had the valuable services of J. B. Hobbs, but this season the renowned batsman, who joined the Surrey team in 1905, has been unable to play. Despite this fact Surrey has a fine side. Andrew Sandham has been consistent. J. W. Hitch has been getting some of the former "sip" into his bowling, whilst has not Thomas Rabbitt accomplished the unusual feat of capturing all 10 wickets in one innings? A. T. Jeacocke, a recent acquisition to the county team, has bated well, as has A. N. Duff, and the wicket-keeper, in the hands of P. G. M. Venner, can hardly be bettered. Middlesex, however, has been equally well served by the members of its team. The amateurs of the side have been playing well up to form, H. W. Lee, although still battling with a crouch, has been consistent, and E. H. Hendren, who headed the final batting averages in 1920, is very valuable, especially in the field. In F. J. Durston, Middlesex possesses a man who, although entering first-class cricket only so recently as 1912, must be reckoned England's best fast bowler.

Fast bowling appears to be a thing for which the average English batsman of today has no liking. For confirmation of this one has only to turn to the test matches between England and Australia. However, test match

play is not county cricket, and Middlesex, despite its Durston, will assuredly have to fight hard to remain in the position of honor it occupied on July 14, fast season. Nottinghamshire held the same position as it did at the corresponding period this year. In the early days of the county cricket championship, Nottinghamshire was more of a power in the cricket world than it is today, and won the premier honors no fewer than seven times between the years 1872—when the county championship, as such, was founded—and 1890. Since then a Nottinghamshire team has won the county championship but once, in 1907.

The addition of Glamorganshire has made but little difference to the competition, for, except for a narrow win over Sussex in the first game in which it participated as a first-class side, the Welsh club has lost all its engagements, providing some of the less powerful county sides with victories. Derbyshire, for which William Beawick took all 10 wickets in an innings recently, has taken all round, been playing better than last year. In the course of the season 1920, the Derbyshire representatives failed to gain a single victory and had no percentage at the end of the season. This marked disparity between the strongest and weakest teams in the championship is a regrettable feature, as many games during the season are foregone conclusions.

BOOTLEGGER IS
TROPHY WINNER

United States Sloop Captures
Yachting Prize From Royal
St. Lawrence Yacht Club

MONTREAL, Quebec—The sloop Bootlegger, of St. Paul, Minnesota, won the trophy defended by boats entered by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, taking first place for a second time in the international races on Lake St. Louis, Monday. The Freebooter, her companion entrant from St. Paul, again finished second. This gave the United States a point victory over the Canadian sloop Red Patch and Beaver of 14 to 6.

The Bootlegger covered the 13 miles windward and return course in 1h. 25m. 5s. The Freebooter, which crossed the starting line 8s. behind her companion, finished 1m. 34s. behind the leader.

The Beaver came in third, a little

more than a minute later, and the Red Patch finished last, nearly 10 minutes after Bootlegger had been hailed as the victor. At times during the racing it seemed that the Beaver might wrest the second position from Freebooter. After the yachts squared away for the run before the wind toward the finish line the Beaver remained in third position and the second Canadian boat was always a considerable distance in the rear.

MRS. WELSH RETAINS
SCOTTISH SINGLES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The holders of the men's singles and the women's singles retained their titles when the East of Scotland lawn tennis championships were decided recently. In the final round of the men's singles, L. F. Davis of Athlone, Ireland, defeated V. A. Wood Hawks of Edinburgh 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, 6—4, and in the ladies' singles, Mrs. Robina Welsh of Edinburgh beat Miss Sime, Hawick, 6—1, 6—0. The men's doubles resulted in a win for C. J. Gieney of Hawick and A. Morris, Edinburgh, who defeated Kennedy Sime and R. K. Letts, Edinburgh, 6—2, 3—6, 4—6, 2—6, 7—6.

Mrs. Welsh first won the East of Scotland ladies' singles championship 20 years ago, and has never since relinquished her title. Davis is a former Scottish International and Edinburgh University player. There were over 400 entries for the tournament, this being a record.

LEADERS GOLFERS ENTER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The annual championship tournament of the Professional Golfers Association of Canada will open on the course of the Lambton Club here, Friday, and already 40 entries including the leading professionals of Canadian clubs, have been received.

The committee has sent invitations to 40 of the leading amateurs of the Dominion asking them to play in the tournament and each professional will be paired with an amateur and prizes will be presented for the best scores in each class.

As the Canadian open championships will be played over the course of the Toronto Club on Monday and Tuesday next, most of the players entered for the professional event are entered in the open.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Over a lengthened course the thirteenth annual Chicago River swim, under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic Club, will be held July 30, it is announced here. The race has been swum over a stretch approximately 13-4 miles in former years, but this year another mile has been added. The contest is to be a feature of the opening day of the Pageant of Progress Exposition in Municipal Pier. Norman Rose, holder of many world's speed records, who won the race last year, is among the large list of entries already received by C. A. Dean, president of the Central Amateur Athletic Union.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Ralph Wheeler of Chicago,

WORLD CYCLISTS
MEET IN DENMARK

Championship Events Will Take
Place in That Country During
the Coming Month

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The requirements of the Danish Bicycle Club of Denmark, which has charge of this year's world's cycling championships, necessitated entries being sent in before the end of June. This made it extremely difficult for some of the competing countries to select the best riders to represent them. Few countries hold their national championships until the middle of the racing season, and it is usual for the current champions to be sent to the international races. Form of the previous year cannot be relied upon, as during the intervening "off season" a rider's speed may have deteriorated. England provided an instance. A. White, who won four of the five national championships in 1920, is not one of the four riders nominated for the 1921 world's championships.

The great international races will take place at the Ordrup track, near Copenhagen, Denmark, on the following dates: July 31, 1900 meters for amateurs; August 7, 1900 meters for professionals; August 8, 100 kilometers for professionals; August 4, road race for amateurs (about 110 miles). England will not be represented in the professional events. Her star sprinter, W. J. Bailey, has accepted a very remunerative contract which will keep him in the United States all the season. She has only one first class professional pace follower, Thomas Hall, who, during his long career, has raced in every civilized country; but the difficulty of securing adequate pacing for him has proved insurmountable. He will, therefore, accompany the team as trainer, and not take part in the race.

England is sending her three fastest amateur sprinters, in H. E. Ryan, W. A. Ormston, and H. T. Johnson. All have represented their country before, the two first-named having been at Antwerp in 1920 and Copenhagen in 1914. An "reserve" V. L. Johnson will travel to Copenhagen. He is a veteran who has already won the world's championship once, viz., at Berlin in 1908, and has probably been chosen for his experience rather than his actual current speed.

England's team for the road race is a very strong one. Her first string is David Marsh, who rode in Belgium last year, and who recently won an important 100-mile race in 5h. 38m. H. W. Rossiter is the latest discovery. He has ridden 100 miles in 5h. 36m. 28s., and last year won a big 24-hour race. Leon Meredith, the veteran of the team, is known in every European capital. After winning the 100-kilometers amateur road race of the world seven times (the contest which has now been replaced by the road race) Meredith turned his attention to road work and has been almost as successful on the highway as he was on the track. He won his first championship in 1902.

C. F. Davy is another rider of vast experience. He has twice ridden 100 miles inside five hours, rode in the race round Lake Malar, Sweden, in 1912, and was a reserve for England in Belgium last year. In his own country he is known as the "eternal second" from the large number of occasions on which he has finished second in classic races. This has generally happened when some man of note has ridden above his form and put up an exceptional performance which has overshadowed a really fine ride by Davy in the same race. For the second time Basil Bragg will be a reserve. He went to Antwerp last year in that capacity. Early in the season Bragg won a 100-mile race in 4h. 55m. 57s., since when he has been devoting himself to track work and has designs on the unesco hour record held by F. H. Grubb.

France will be represented at Copenhagen by Marcel Dupuy and Lucien Louet, her two fastest professional sprinters, and by Leon Didier in the motor-paced championship. The latter is the official champion of France, but is generally considered inferior to George Sérès, who is now riding in the United States. It is just possible that Sérès may be able to leave the United States in time to arrive in Copenhagen by August 3, in which case he should start favorite for the great race, which he won at Antwerp last year, beating Victor Linart, the Belgian. H. Bellivier, the official amateur champion of France, will represent his country in the sprint race for his class.

Holland will rely on the speedy M. P. Peeters, of The Hague, who won both the amateur championship of the world and the Olympic race at Antwerp in August, 1920.

BILLIARDISTS FORM
A NEW ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—To fill a long-felt want in the game of billiards the National Billiard Association of America was organized at a meeting here yesterday of 31 of the leading representatives of the billiard industry of the United States and Canada.

The object of the association is to bring about cooperation of all interests allied with the billiard industry and the game, to keep up the game on an unimpeachable moral standard, to eradicate practices liable to lower the public estimation, and to provide uniform qualifications and conditions for match games and tournaments.

The following officers were elected:

Dr. Ralph Wheeler of Chicago,

President; F. J. Alry of New York, first vice-president; A. A. Belkirk of St. Louis, second vice-president; H. A. Reiner of Youngstown, Ohio, third vice-president; F. P. Garney of New Haven, Connecticut, secretary; H. L. Stanton, Detroit, Michigan, treasurer.

These officers were selected by ballot as was the board of directors, which is made up of W. V. Thompson of Chicago, Illinois, representing the state association; W. F. Hoppe, representing the professional players; C. E. Hedges, representing the amateur players; Irvin Houston of Detroit, Michigan, representing the billiard room; E. B. Moss of New York, New York, representing the press; H. J. Lapham of Boston, Massachusetts, representing the clubs; C. P. Miller of

LONGWOOD SINGLES
REDUCED TO EIGHT

W. J. Bates Defeats E. L. Levy
While N. W. Niles Wins
From W. E. Davis in Two
Fine Third-Round Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts

Today finds eight players left in the Longwood Cricket Club challenge bowl lawn tennis singles tournament and

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated L. B. Rice, Newton, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

J. S. Pfraimian, Quincy, defeated C. O. Wellington, Boston, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

P. F. Neel, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated H. B. Guild, Nathan, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

W. F. Bates, University of California, defeated E. L. Levy, University of California, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, 6—7.

R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

John Kumagae, New York, defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, by default.

DOUBLES—First Round

G. C. R. Granger, University of Texas, defeated Harold Swain and H. W. Warner, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

D. P. Robinson and L. A. de Turme, Harvard University, defeated J. P. Pollard, Williams College, and W. F. Kimball, Boston, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

P. F. Neel and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated A. N. Raggio and H. C. Benedict, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated W. A. Caldwell and W. R. Scott, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by default.

H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, defeated C. O. Wellington and J. S. Nicholl, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, and W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated L. R. Kent and C. H. Collier, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

ALBERTA FARMERS' NOTABLE SUCCESS

Majority Recently Accorded to Their Party, While Not Fully Unexpected, Presents Novel Situation in Provincial Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—By electing 22 candidates of the United Farmers of Alberta to the Alberta Legislature, the people of Alberta have expressed their desire for a change of government in no uncertain terms, and the United Farmers Party has a good working majority with which to take up the responsibility of government. This is considered of great importance, since a definite government, representing the clearly defined views of one party, can be formed, and the Province will not suffer from conditions which have worked chaos in Manitoba since the last election there.

Since, in this campaign, Labor joined forces with the United Farmers, it is to be expected that the new farmer government will, in the Legislature, have to a great extent, the support of the four Labor members elected, two of whom will represent Calgary, one Medicine Hat, and one Rocky Mountains, a rural district. Fourteen Liberals will occupy the opposition benches at the next Legislature, and with three Independents and one Conservative, will form the opposition. The one Conservative elected out of 14 running was General Stewart of Lethbridge, who carried his constituency with a large majority. General Stewart served with distinction overseas during the war, and at the last election was returned by acclamation, as were all the soldier candidates seeking election. He is popular in his own constituency.

Two Fewer Members

There will be two members less in the new Legislature, than in that elected in 1917. These are the two soldier representatives elected overseas to represent the Alberta soldiers at large. One of these members, Capt. Robert Pearson, has been re-elected in Calgary on the Independent ticket. Mrs. Roberta C. Price, who at the time of her election was Miss Roberta C. MacAdams, did not enter the contest.

A matter of widespread regret among all parties is the defeat of Mrs. Louise C. McKinney in the Clarendon constituency. In 1917 she ran on the Independent ticket in Clarendon with the endorsement of the Conservative Party, and was elected by a large majority. Since then she has served with distinction in the Alberta Legislature, carrying the highest respect and consideration of both parties and the admiration of the people generally. At a public meeting held in Edmonton, two years ago, and addressed by Mr. Stewart, the Premier, and James Ramsey, leader of the Opposition, both speakers eulogized her work in the Legislature, coupling it with that of Mrs. Price. None of the men members of the Legislature, they said, had offered more valuable constructive criticism nor been more generally helpful than the two women members. Mrs. McKinney is widely known in Canada as a Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker, and so consistently has been her effort in behalf of the temperance cause, and in the struggle to secure better enforcement of the Alberta Liquor Act, that she has won the respect of even the opponents of prohibition. As nominee of the United Farmers of Alberta, in the early stages of the campaign, her return to the Legislature seemed certain, but a section of the Farmers Party took exception to the fact that she was not a bona fide farmer, and brought out an independent farmer candidate who won the seat by a small majority. It is generally conceded that the women of Canada were most fortunate in having Mrs. McKinney as their first elected representative in the Legislature, and that her defeat is a distinct loss to the Province. However, when speaking a few weeks ago with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. McKinney stated that she had decided that she could do just as good work out of the Legislature as she could do in it, and her defeat will not mean any lessening in her efforts for the public good.

Technicity Defeats Farmer

Another rather surprising feature of the campaign was the election by acclamation of A. S. Shandro, candidate for the constituency of Whitford. Whitford constituency is largely populated with Ukrainians, and Mr. Shandro is a Ukrainian. As a Liberal he has held the seat since the Alberta Legislature was formed. This year even Whitford had its United Farmer candidate, one Mike Chornous. His nomination papers were accepted by the returning officer, a brother-in-law of Mr. Shandro, who gave the nominee his receipt for his deposit, and apparently everything was running smoothly. Later the returning officer announced that the nomination was illegal, basing his contention on the fact that in conciliating the spelling of his name, Chornous has used the letter "z" instead of the letter "s". On the face of this, the returning officer announced Mr. Shandro elected by acclamation. An appeal was made to the attorney-general, the Hon. J. R. Boyle, to have the matter righted and the election go on, but he refused to take action. Consequently it is expected the difficulty will be taken to the courts for settlement.

In Edmonton, the Liberal ticket of Mr. A. F. Ewing, Conservative nominee, came sixth on the list, and W. J. Jackman, Farmer nominee, seventh. It is just possible that the other returns will bring up one or the other's vote to fifth place in the list. As the polls are rural, Mr. Jackman is

more likely to win out than Ewing, but even the United Farmers of Alberta do not believe that the unreported polls will give Mr. Jackman a sufficient vote to replace any of the Liberal quintet.

Cabinet Probabilities

Just who will constitute the new Cabinet is, as yet, a matter of conjecture, although the name of H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, is mentioned more frequently today as the new Premier than that of the Hon. Charles Stewart, former Premier of the Liberal Government. Mr. Stewart has been unable to get in touch with Mr. Wood to lead his intentions in regard to the course to be pursued. The name of George Hoadley is also mentioned in connection with the premiership, although the chances are thought to be against Mr. Hoadley being invited to lead the party, largely because of the fact that he has only recently allied himself with the farmers' cause, and previously was a party member. Rumor has it, however, that he may be appointed Minister of Agriculture.

Mrs. Irene Parry of Alix, elected on the United Farmers ticket, is mentioned as Minister of Health. Mr. Wood had announced in Calgary that, in a conference of the elected United Farmers members, he has been told, no one will be in a position to accept or reject a call to the premiership. Discussing the result of the election, Mr. Wood said:

"This result has been inevitable ever since the calling of the snap election. The farmers have assumed a very grave responsibility, but there is no reason why they cannot meet that responsibility and make good, and I believe they will. We have long had a representative government, but it has been government of the people by their own representatives just as autocratic though not so tyrannical as the typical absolute monarchical government. What the people want now is self-government through their representatives. This will be impossible so long as the elected representatives operate the political machinery by which they themselves are elected. The people of Alberta have spoken in no uncertain terms against political representations. This does not apply to the farmers. It applies with equal force to Labor and perhaps with still greater force to the elected Independents."

Premier's Congratulations

Expressing his views of the situation, Mr. Stewart stated that the dissatisfaction of the verdict was a matter of satisfaction since it left no doubt in the matter as to what party was in power or in what direction the governmental responsibilities must lie.

The people have settled the question and there is nothing else to be done, I say but to accept the situation. I have no wishes for our successors but the best and warmest. I must admit that the result of the vote was more sweeping and drastic than we had expected, and the farmers' majority is larger than we had looked for, though a large representation of the farmer members in the next House had been generally conceded."

The press of the Province in its editorial column expresses nothing but good will toward the farmer government, at the same time recognizing the gravity of the situation and the difficulties which the new legislators, very few of whom have had any parliamentary experience, will have to overcome.

For several years past the United Farmers of Alberta have not only been strengthening their organization numerically, but have been developing themselves intellectually, and developing leaders. This development of leadership is even being worked out in the junior United Farmers locals, and each year a "University week for farm young people" is held at the University of Alberta with this end in view, and also for the purpose of teaching the farm young people who are unable to take the regular university courses how they can make the best of their opportunities on the farm, and teaching them to respect the farming occupation and to place it on its rightful basis as a profession. This course is arranged by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta working in conjunction with the farmers' political organizations, and this year was attended by about 170 young people from the rural districts.

SOVIETS FILE CLAIM TO RUSSIAN FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On behalf of the Russian Soviet Government, Charles Recht has served notice on the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the Second National Bank, the Du Pont National Bank, and the Riggs National Bank of Washington, that the "Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is the owner of any and all funds deposited" in the name of Boris Bakhtin, who represented the Kerenky Government here, or any of his agents.

In these banks there is about \$314,000,000, said to have been deposited in Mr. Bakhtin's name. Any payment of these funds to others than the Russian Government or its agents must be construed, according to Mr. Recht, as diversion of the funds.

ANTI-OPEN SHOP FUND SOUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Collection of a national anti-open shop fund of \$250,000 will be undertaken by William Kohn, secretary of the executive committee of the Building Trades Council and president of the International upholsterers Union. The union plans to organize the women in that trade, and to run cooperative shops where strikes against the open shop occur.

LEON GAMBETTA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BORN at Cahors in the southwest of France of an Italian father and a French mother, Leon Gambetta was fully qualified in the eyes of the Norman or the Alsatian to be regarded as a "meridional," or a man of the south. Pier, ambitious, very genial, energetic and fond of talking, a fondness that was to develop eloquence, Gambetta showed at once the strength and weakness of the man of his kind. He was a man that always would arouse antagonism in the conservative and aristocratic elements in politics, he was called a demagogue and many hard names, but it cannot be said that he was either Socialist or bourgeois. It is rather to one phase of Gambetta's genius and one department of his activity that attention is here drawn, namely, how he carried himself as Minister of War in the conflict with Prussia in 1870.

At the time of the war he was 22 years old. He had gone through the usual course of schooling that is given to all French boys and was clever and fond of reading. After a visit to Italy, he returned to France and was found at 19 in the Latin Quarter studying law, observing, enjoying, talking as a lad of ability might be expected to do. It goes without saying that as soon as he was able to form any reasoned judgment, Gambetta was opposed to the Second Empire and all its works and when in 1863 the Bauhin case gave him, as a young advocate, his chance in the defense of Delescluze, he made his reputation as an opponent of the Empire.

Gambetta swept on, until there came to France the war with Prussia, at the head of the German states, the bitterest medicine that ever nation had to take for its political health. Since the days of Napoleon, France's wars had been those in the Crimea, in Italy and operations in Mexico. There had been much fighting in Algeria, but of a kind utterly different to what would be required on European fields and the French army had plainly deteriorated. The writers on military practice are full of comments on this point, as for instance Lt.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson in his "Battle of Spicheren," where he points out the specific advantages of the German Army system and the overwhelming superiority of its general staff, an institution that had been assiduously nurtured and developed since the battle of Jena.

In a word, when 1870 came, the Germans were ready and the French were not, although the whole population had the firm belief that French arms must be victorious. In one respect, the French Army had an advantage: the chassepot rifle was much better than the needle-gun, shooting twice as far. But the artillery was old-fashioned and its muzzle-loading guns much inferior to the German breech-loading field-pieces. In transportation, commissariat, field tactics, drill, staff work, the Prussians had the better of the French. When the defeat at Sedan came, the French people opened their eyes and when Bazaine was capitulated at Metz, they saw 175,000 troops become prisoners of war. It was such a situation as this that Gambetta, the young man of 32, had to face when he became Minister of War.

He had two fundamental ideas, one of which he retained and the other he allowed to be affected by the political and military tradition of the French, and it is of this that I speak first. Since the days of Richelieu, Paris had become more and more the center of France, so that by Gambetta's time the average Frenchman sincerely believed that if Paris fell, France too, must fall. Gambetta, however, showed that he could think for himself, a fact that was readily admitted by his opponents. Von der Goltz has much to say about this in his book about Gambetta and his armies. He makes the point that Gambetta alone, when Paris was besieged, had looked toward the provinces and conceived the thought of transferring to them the center of resistance, to raise the manhood of the country in the departments and then to unite with the army of Paris, when a concerted offensive could be taken against the German forces. This thought alone, that to us can appear but simple and natural, was, by reason of the state in which France found herself before the war, the sign of an initiating and independent spirit that shakes loose the hindrances of routine and understands how to direct things according to its will. Von der Goltz goes on to say that Gambetta had judged the situation perfectly and with all his mistakes and misjudgments, "what he did was enormous; in a word, he was great as Minister of War."

The association has consistently opposed this class of federal legislation because it has felt it unwise to have the government take over exclusively the field occupied by the Blue Sky Commission of the states, because of the great inconvenience to business that would be occasioned by having all securities in Washington before they can be offered to the public, and because it would require a very large additional appropriation by Congress, particularly at a time when the key-note is for public economy.

Furthermore, the experience of investment bankers has shown that this type of legislation has not proved effective. The aim of proper legislation should be to use the most drastic means to curb the fraudulent dealers at the least burden to legitimate business. Experience has shown that the federal type of legislation has tended to throw far too great a burden upon big borrowers and sellers in the attempt to stop the sale of a comparatively small percentage of fraudulent securities.

PLAN TO RESUME OIL SHIPMENTS REPORTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Collection of a national anti-open shop fund of \$250,000 will be undertaken by William Kohn, secretary of the executive committee of the Building Trades Council and president of the International upholsterers Union. The union plans to organize the women in that trade, and to run cooperative shops where strikes against the open shop occur.

MOTOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An executive committee of the Building Trades Council and president of the International upholsterers Union. The union plans to organize the women in that trade, and to run cooperative shops where strikes against the open shop occur.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, July 1, 1921.
BELINDA and I have just returned from Island Farm. The erection of the Barn, which is to contain my Library, is delayed, because the foundations must be strengthened with old oak beams. So we have been hunting woodmen—with success. We have also subscribed to "The Farmer and Gardener," two-pence weekly. For two days I have been sitting, at frequent intervals, in a chair, writing with a fountain pen, and reading. When I looked from the window I saw rows of blue delphinium, bluer anenomes, with clusters of red roses, and purple scabious. It is hard to write and read with such flowers fluttering invitations. Add to them rows of tall lilies, which have blossomed since our last visit.

Books are still unpacked; but I took with me "Back to Methuselah" by Bernard Shaw; "Poems of To-Day," an anthology compiled for the English Association, and "Kent" by J. Charles Cox. In the series where towns, villages and objects of interest are described in alphabetical order. From this excellent little volume I learn the difference between "A Man of Kent" and "A Kentish Man." "A Man of Kent" is one born east of the river Medway. "A Kentish Man" implies a resident in Kent generally, without reference to whether his birthplace is to the east, or to the west of the Medway. The reason of Kent are proud folk. No doubt they remember the old song:

"A square of Wales, a knight of Cales,
A woman of Kent, with half a year's rent.
Will buy them out all three."

And I find that Michael Drayton said this:

"O famous Kent," quoth she,
"What country hath this Isle that can compare with thee?"

BUT I must not be too proud of dwelling in Kent, or pretending to myself that I am a Kentish Man or a Man of Kent. I find that all poets extol their own countries and districts with fervor. I open "Poems of To-Day" and find Wilfred Blunt singing thus of Chancery Ring—

"Say what you will, there is not in the world
A nobler sight than from this upper down."

And here is William H. Davies announcing:

"The villages so green I have been in;
Llantrisant, Magor, Malpas, and Llan-

lanner, old Caerleon, and Abergyn-

DUT the book that interested me during those three days at Island Farm was Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah." I do not say it is every man's book, but I found in it immense entertainment. I postponed, to a future date, the preface of 37 pages, and plunged at once into the play. It runs to between eighty thousand and eight-five thousand words, and after glancing over the first page, I decided that I must read every word of it. But I also had two articles to write, so I set a restraint upon myself, saying "If you write for two hours continuously, you may read Shaw for one hour." That went on for three days, while Belinda pruned, and planted, and watered, and tried to saw off useless branches from an old apple tree. I am afraid that until the farm is in order, which can hardly be under a year, she will do little reading. I finished "Back to Methuselah" by candle light on the last day, and regretted that there was no more of it. It will take almost a day to act, but I shall be there. Shaw's sanity, humor, and fearlessness are tonic. He does not write to please; he writes to express his tree-felling, pain-clearing thought. He gets nowhere, but he clears the way for those who have not cleared it for themselves. He only glimpses the light ahead.

I RETURNED to London to attend a meeting of the Poetry Society at the Haymarket Theater, the attraction being the reading of some of his own poems by Mr. Alfred Noyes. I heard him last in New York. There he had a packed audience, here he had a packed audience. It is remarkable and encouraging, that, on a fine July afternoon, with all manner of attractions going on, so great a number of people were willing to sit and listen to a poet reading his poems. Mr. Noyes has a natural aptitude for this kind of brevity. His reading lasted for three-quarters of an hour. The audience was ready for more.

MANY of those present were Americans, and some of them carried the American number of *The Times*, containing 20 pages, a journalistic feat. It was curious to find this statement in an important place in *The Times*: "There are, after all, many people who maintain that it was George Washington who made the British Empire possible." After that it was but courteous to walk round to the little grass plot in front of the National Gallery, and look at the replica of Houdon's "George Washington," a gift from the Commonwealth of Virginia, that has just been unveiled, facing Trafalgar Square, the "finest site in Europe." A few yards west is the statue of George III on his prancing horse. Who would have thought that these two Georges would ever stand so close together in the capital of the British Empire. I am tempted to imagine, and to print, under another name, a conversation between them—a Midsummer Night's reconciliation. For to know all is to pardon all.

AMERICAN books, that is, books by the younger school of American writers, are becoming increasingly popular in England. Mr. Jonathan Cape, a new publisher, is issuing works that have had a considerable success in America, by such authors as H. L. Mencken, Clarence Day Jr., Dorothy Canfield, Henry G. Alkman, Ed-

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Thus to Revisit. By Ford Madox Hueffer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 56. London: Chapman & Hall. 1s.

If Brutality is the necessary characteristic of the writing that is being grafted nowadays as readily now in essence, Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer can hardly be considered fully abreast of the times, for he has a kindly way of advancing his literary theory. Like James Joyce, Ezra Pound, and "Les Jeunes" generally, he, nevertheless, does not use their methods himself. In "Thus to Revisit," which presents in reminiscent fashion his theory of creative literature, he has none of the restlessness which he observes in Mr. Pound's prose. Thus he has given us a delightful book even though it is decidedly modern in tone.

His literary theory is simple enough: "I think, then," he says toward the end of his first chapter, "that I have said enough to strike the note I want to strike for these pages—that I am interested only in how to write, and that I care nothing—but nothing in the world!—what a man writes about." With such an ideal, it is remarkable what life, what kindness, and what essential value he puts into his own writing. His attitude toward style has not made him unduly style-bound and artificial; though the same attitude on the part of another might lead only to that result.

"What, then," he asks, "is the most intimate, the most revelatory attribute of the men with whom we do our daily business?" Supposing you, a short, stout man, desire to personate for the amusement of your friends a tall, thin lady, how do you set about it? You imitate the tones of her voice if you can get your voice anywhere near hers. If you cannot, you reproduce her vocabulary, the turns of phrase that she most characteristic uses—and the cadence of her sentences." So he argues for the use of the actual vocabulary, the characteristic turns of phrasing, and the usual sentence cadences of those who are to be presented in either prose or verse.

In some respects this theory is at least as old as Wordsworth; but certainly neither Wordsworth nor anyone else, until Flaubert carried it so far or worked it out with such artistic care as Ford Madox Hueffer and his beloved Joseph Conrad have done. That is why "Thus To Revisit" has something actually fresh to say.

Art, he declares, "is concerned simply with finding out the best means of expression between man and man." For Joseph Conrad, of course, Mr. Hueffer shows his chief enthusiasm. The two writers, as some people know, collaborated in "The Inheritors" and "Romance," when Joseph Conrad was beginning what he considered the inevitable use of English for the writing of fiction, in spite of the fact that "he thought in Polish, expressed his thoughts to himself in French, and only with great labor, rendered his thus worded French thoughts into English." It is small wonder that one who helped to form a great writer's English style should have considerable admiration for the great writer.

It is interesting to compare his enthusiastic comments on Joseph Conrad with the essay on "Conrad," by Mr. F. Melville Stowell in the latest volume of "Essays and Studies" by Members of the English Association," for Mr. Stowell is one of the very "Academists" whom Mr. Hueffer despises. Though Mr. Stowell is scholarly in his critical article, perhaps Mr. Hueffer might forgive him for it, I am afraid that one who helped to form a great writer's English style should have considerable admiration for the great writer.

The opposition to the "Academists" shows itself more clearly in the chapter of "Thus to Revisit" that is written in appreciation of Mr. W. H. Hudson. Of this other writer, for whom he has real enthusiasm, he says: "And just as he has escaped our exhausted use of the language, so he has escaped our conventionally insular way of looking at a hill, a flower, a bird, an ivy leaf. Yesterday I picked the first cuckoo flower and the first kingcup of the year. When I got my hand well on the stem of the first, I exclaimed:

"Second Plays." By A. A. Milne. Because Mr. Milne wishes us to criticize his plays in book form, before they have been produced; and I am eager to oblige.

"Cervantes." The Newdigate Prize Poem. By James Laver. Because I have never read a Newdigate Prize Poem, the blue ribbon of Oxford Undergraduate singing birds, not even Edwin Arnold's "Balsazar's Feast" or Wilde's "Ravenna." All I know of Newdigate poetry, all anybody knows, is the line of Dean Burgon's describing Peter—

"When I hear my first skylark I shall shout:

"Shine like fire in swamps and hollows gray." And I felt proud, of myself and did not look at the flower.

"When I picked up the kingcup, I said:

"Bird thou never wert..."

and for the nightingale, it will be:

"Most musical; most melancholy!"

... and I shan't much look at, or listen to, either fowl. And it's the same with all us English writers."

TRANSLATED SAGAS

Stories and Ballads of the Far East. Translated from the Norse (Icelandic and Faroese) with Introductions and Notes. By N. Kershaw. Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: The Macmillan Co. 4s.

Some people like the sagas chiefly because they deal with such matters as a gold ring which "was welded together in seven places and each piece had a different color," or "a man on a rocky promontory which jutted out from the cliffs," who "wore a green cloak and dark breeches, and had high laced boots on his feet, and carried a spear in his hand." To such, the present collection will offer fresh wildness to enjoy. It would, of course, take a poet with a fine feeling for the broken rhythms of the original to make such a tale as "The Thátr of Nornagard" really alive in English; but Mr. Kershaw does very well in presenting prosaically the material for poets to work upon. The edition is scholarly and should be attractive to both students and general readers.

a good deal of reminiscence in the volume. Mr. Hueffer shows at some length how intimate he was with Henry James, for instance, as well as with Joseph Conrad. He also gives glimpses of W. H. Henley, Stephen Crane, and a gentleman whom he calls "one of our most enormously popular novelists," and speaks pleasantly enough of such people as Arthur Marwood, Henry Gaudier, and even Mr. Charles Lewis Hind.

The reminiscences, however, simply give a background to the literary discussion. They hold it together, enliven it, and make the book on the whole a more readable argument than it would be without them. What he has to say of the major and minor literary folk of the last two decades shows a great deal of how some of the present literary reactions or advances have developed. Through incidents, descriptive passages, and straight explanations runs serenely his own sureness that the way of expression is far more important for the writer than what is expressed.

The book, then, is highly personal, and yet the writer of it is constantly arguing for a kind of impersonality or selflessness in literature. This is what he rejoices to find in Mr. W. H. Hudson's books. Doubtless he feels that the same selflessness is manifested in his own work in some inscrutably impartial expositor, halfway between the old-fashioned sentimental critic and the new-fashioned ruthless iconoclast. Though he has few illusions about the value of some novels that have been considered masterpieces by an indulgent public, he has considerable sympathy of manner.

The book, nevertheless, is highly interesting, for Mr. van Doren's explanations are written in an energetic style, which is very different from Mr. H. L. Mencken's, is also, fortunately, very different from Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's. Mr. van Doren has tried, in fact, to be the impartial expositor, halfway between the old-fashioned sentimental critic and the new-fashioned ruthless iconoclast.

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The first chapter, on "The Beginnings of Fiction" in America, and the second part of the third chapter, on Herman Melville, are among the more interesting parts of the book, largely because they deal with what is not familiar to the average reader of today. Some of the casual references to very minor stories help to give a background that one wishes were developed more, for if American fiction has been bad, the historian needs to show in some detail why its badness was in any way considered successful.

This Mr. van Doren says: "Besides the novelists who can here be characterized or even named, there were, or had been, by 1851, many others whom it would avail little to catalog; authors for children, authors preaching causes, authors celebrating fashionable or Bohemian life in New York; writers of domestic stories with obvious morals, writers of adventure stories with shuddering sensational plots. Longfellow lamented the success which attended the flashy labors of Joseph Holt Ingraham. E. Z. C. Judson ('Ned Buntline') and Emerson Bennett began their energetic, sub-literary careers. As the century advanced there was undoubtedly an increase in the amount of trivial fiction produced. The rise of the great Victorian novelists in England was not paralleled in America."

It is all very well to pass these people by so summarily; but some understanding of the demand for their works, of what they actually supplied, might help the reader to comprehend the kind of taste which later was satisfied with Louisa M. Alcott or William Dean Howells. Even Professor Ingraham, it seems, "gave up his blood-and-thunder, became a clergyman, and wrote the long popular Biblical romance, 'The Prince of the House of David' (1855)." Evidently, Longfellow's lament was not in vain. The more extended explanation of some of these minor phenomena would show the sort of thinking which was a weight to hold down some of the better writers from the heights which they should have achieved.

Though the book, thus, is not really an "extended study of the American novel," it is a start in that direction, and, in spite of some qualities which make one feel that here is a textbook for college classes and women's clubs, with cleverly phrased opinions that can be easily quoted, it is a serious work that is worth reading. The final chapters, however, made up as they are of long lists of names interspersed with characterizing phrases, are much less helpful to the reader than the main part of the book.

As for the style of "Thus to Revisit," it is undoubtedly full of mannerisms. Yet most of them are delightful, when one comprehends the manner of thinking that they represent. One passage in Part I is typical of the good nature of the whole: "It may be painful for Mr. X to be reminded that he splits his infinitives; but if he is not hauled up he will go on doing it and so corrupting our little children that round the table go . . ." One of his mannerisms, it is evident from this, is his use of dots. What dots mean in the course of a subtle volume it is hard to say. The title of this volume is, in fact, "Thus to Revisit." The three dots appear even on the advertising wrapper of the book, though strangely enough not on the title page. Some day Mr. Hueffer may give us a footnote on the proper use of dots in advanced prose or poetry.

But all that is a digression. In the passage quoted, he continues, after the dots, "Still, the writer is only human and hates to give pain to any save academics—and even to them he would give, to each, a great big pincers, reams of paper, a whole library, a printing press—and an incinerator. Thus this book has its lacunae, its gentlemen indicated by letters of the alphabet. For the Eminent are, if they aren't anything else, eminently touchy." This passage is typical of the good nature of the whole.

It is a book for the delight and instruction, not only of those who are already interested in literature, but for those who have, perhaps, been frightened away from a real interest by artificial training. Though not all of Mr. Hueffer's readers will agree with him in his enthusiasm for the works of Joseph Conrad, or even in his main thesis, still it is a book that encourages progress in both writing and reading. The main impression that one gets from the whole after finishing it is that a very great deal is stated in 224 pages. It is a book to place on the shelf beside George Moore's "Avowals," and to many it will be a much more human book than that clever statement of a quite different literary theory.

One must, in fact, admire Mr. Hueffer's zeal for humanity, even though one may not quite agree with him when he declares: "The probability is that heaven on earth is to be found only in the kind hearts of kindly men who have known disillusionment. And it is toward that discovery that the writers who are in the main stream of

literature help and have helped humanity. That is their service to the Republic."

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A BRIEF SURVEY

The American Novel. By Carl van Doren. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

A history of fiction in the United States deals necessarily with numerous trivial books, as well as some novels of which the excellence is generally accepted. If Mr. van Doren had planned for a volume of 400 instead of 300 pages, he could have shown with some care why these trivial books are representative of the periods in which they were written, and how one period developed out of another. His discussion, as it stands, is often hurried, meager, and not entirely convincing.

One feels that his study should be considered a handbook rather than a history. Perhaps he felt that a real history might seem to take too seriously a stream of fiction which has little permanent importance.

The book, then, is highly personal, and yet the writer of it is constantly arguing for a kind of impersonality or selflessness in literature. This is what he rejoices to find in Mr. W. H. Hudson's books. Doubtless he feels that the same selflessness is manifested in his own work in some inscrutably impartial expositor, halfway between the old-fashioned sentimental critic and the new-fashioned ruthless iconoclast.

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It is all very well to pass these people by so summarily; but some understanding of the demand for their works, of what they actually supplied, might help the reader to comprehend the kind of taste which later was satisfied with Louisa M. Alcott or William Dean Howells. Even Professor Ingraham, it seems, "gave up his blood-and-thunder, became a clergyman, and wrote the long popular Biblical romance, 'The Prince of the House of David' (1855)." Evidently, Longfellow's lament was not in vain. The more extended explanation of some of these minor phenomena would show the sort of thinking which was a weight to hold down some of the better writers from the heights which they should have achieved.

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It is

THE HOME FORUM

My Avocation

My avocation consists in whistling in existence, and I go about in a state of perpetual surprise that no one else does likewise. Never yet have I heard a passing stranger whistle anything worth while, but I have my plans all laid for the event. The realization of that whistle will come with a shock like the one Childe Roland felt when he had actually found the dark tower. I hope I shall do so at the very home.

After a life spent training for the world, and so lose my man among the passers-by. When I hear him I shall chime in with the second violin or 'cello part, perhaps, or, if he has stopped, I shall pipe up the answering melody. Of course he will be just as much on the alert as I have been, and will search eagerly for me in the crowd, and then we shall go away together, and be crony-hearts forever after. I am constantly constructing romances, each with this identical beginning, for what could be more romantic than to find by chance the only other one in all the world who shared your pet hobby? But I sometimes fear that I may never find my stranger, though I attain the years and the technique of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

The human whistle is the most delightfully informal of instruments. It needs no inglorious lubrication of joints and greasing of keys like its dearest relative the flute. It knows no inferior of tuning and snapping strings, nor does it need rest for its stomach's sake and its often infirmities. Its only approach is to the baseness of mechanism in a drainage system akin to that of the French horn, but far less known in its publicity.

I love my whistle quite as I love my violins, but in a different way. They stand, the one to the other, very much in the relation of my little, profanely-extra-illustrated school Horace to that magnificent codex of the fifth century, the gem of my library...

One of the best qualities of the whistle is that it is so portable. The whistler may not even have rings on his fingers, but he shall have music wherever he goes; and to carry about the wealth of Schubert and Beethoven and Chopin is more to me than much fine gold. Brahms is one of the most whistle-able of composers...

The whistle is one of the best tests of musical genius. Not that the spark lurks behind truly pucker'd lips, but you may be sure that something is amiss with that composer whose themes cannot be whistled; although, of course, the converse will not hold. He lacks that highest and rarest of the gifts—melody. Certain composers nowadays, with loud declaration that this is the age of Harmony, are trying to cover their fatal lack by calling

melody antiquated, a thing akin to perukes and battoles—and sour grapes. By changing the key twice in the measure, they involve us so deep in harmonic quicksands as to drown momentarily, even the memory of Schubert. If this school prevails it will, of course, annihilate my avocation, for I have known but one man who could whistle harmony, and even he could not soar above thirds and sixths. I shudder when I imagine him attacking a 'Dind' symphony!

The whistle has even wider possibilities than the voice. It is quite as perfect and natural an instrument, and exceeds the ordinary compass of the voice by almost an octave. It can perform harder music with more ease and less practice. It has another ad-

which I have to offer, are.—1. Never read any book that is not a year old. 2. Never read any but famed books. 3. Never read any but what you like; or, in Shakespeare's phrase,

"No profit goes where is no pleasure ta'en:

In brief, sir, study what you most affect."

"Montaigne says, 'Books are a languid pleasure,' but I find certain books vital, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man, I would never willingly read any others than such. And I will venture, at the risk of inditing a list of old primers and grammars, to count the few books which a supercilious reader must thankfully use."

Ancient Greek Adventurers

The Greek world, like the English, was largely the creation of adventurous men. To follow in their track would be in itself a literary adventure of the most fascinating. Unfortunately for our delight the adventures did not often write down their experiences; or if they did, their accounts have for the most part disappeared.

There was a certain Pythias of Massala, that is Marseilles, who, about the time of Alexander the Great, sailed up the eastern coast of England and discovered Scotland, and wrote a book about it afterwards. We should like

the raft that bore him were huddled his army of thirty men, volunteers in the Royal service, who were content to eat the King's meat and follow in his train. The band squatted in the bows. The Myosah himself was surrounded by the retainers of his household. His pony, resplendent in its gold trappings, stood beside him, unmoved by all his pomp.

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"The Myosah, his army, and the officers of State were entrusted to one rude barge, merely a platform of bamboo roughly lashed to two hollow tree trunks. Even the exchequer was endangered, for he was returning from

Compassion

written for The Christian Science Monitor. COMPASSION is the discernment of spiritual reality, the conscious recognition of man's inseparable relationship to God. The need for compassion has been felt throughout the ages. Men have striven for it, nations have longed for it, and the vanquished have cried for it. It has to some extent characterized the actions of all truly great men and women, and has been a powerful factor in all real victories; in fact, the more noble and complete, the more genuinely compassionate has been the victor.

Christ Jesus was the most truly compassionate of any of our great leaders, because he was most constantly conscious of the ever-presence of divine Mind or God and His infinite, perfect idea. It was this compassion that gave him the victory over the material senses and enabled him to prove the might and permanence of Spirit and its manifestation. Thus he had compassion on the hungry multitude and he fed them; he had compassion on the woman of Samaria, when he told her of the "living water" of Spirit; he had compassion on the lame, the dumb, the blind, and the deaf, on the unclean, on the dying, and on the dead, and he healed them, restored their consciousness of life, and made them whole. Out of the fullness of his understanding of the perfection of God and man, the eternal unity of Mind and idea, he destroyed the imperfect concept in every instance, and established the true. "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil," he declared, and again, "I am the light of the world." Mark tells us something of the fulfilment of this sacred mission, when, in recording an incident typical of Jesus' whole career, he writes, "And Jesus, when he came out, saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd; and he began to teach them many things." And Matthew, narrating the same incident, tells us that Jesus "healed their sick." Thus, in comparing the two gospels, we see the fruits of Jesus' teaching, showing the oneness of teaching and healing as practiced by him.

What a contrast is the loving, healing compassion demonstrated by Jesus with the dwarfed, human sense so frequently presented in mortal experience! No human sympathy, no gushing arguments, no condoning, no condemnation, no condonation, entered into the compassion of the Christ. He simply wiped away the false concept of man which had, to mortal sense, obscured the true and so, by dispelling the mists of material belief with the light of spiritual understanding, revealed God's idea, perfect and eternal, fulfilling the divine decree maintaining and sustaining man in the full image and likeness of Principle. This was what Jesus taught and made manifest in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death—that man as the divine image and likeness, never has been and never could be less than perfect. This compassion, the spiritual power of which was demonstrated in bringing to light man's primitive completeness and perfection, was the fruit of the conscious oneness with the Father, the recognition of the irrevocable unity of Principle and idea.

Long before the time of Pythias one Skylax of Karyanda in Asia Minor—a Greek or half-Greek—was sent by King Darius to explore the mouths of the Indus, that "second of all the rivers which produced crocodiles." He sailed down a river "towards the dawn and the risings of the sun into the sea and through the sea westward," circumnavigating India. What river was that? Whatever river it was, he accomplished a wonderful thing. Skylax also wrote a book, apparently, on this voyage. There exist fragments of his "Voyage Round the Parts without the Pillars of Hercules." His Indian narrative might be the worst written volume in the world, but it could not fail to excite the imagination in every reader. Sailing along a river of crocodiles in a Greek galley in the reign of Darius the King!

Skylax was an Ionian or an Ionized Carian; and this reminds us that Ionia produced the first adventurers. There went to the making of that colony a great commingling of races. The first settlers may actually have come from Crete, bringing with them what they could of the dazzling Cretan civilization derived from Crete. No doubt the colonists had to accept help from any quarter and adopt dubious fugitives from Dorians, Hellenes and "natives"—Carians, Lydians, Leleges, and the like, who had learned to speak a kind of Greek—and marry native wives, who had not even learned to do that, and who would not eat with their husbands, and persisted in a number of other irrational and unsympathetic customs. But it is possible to believe that some memory of the ancient lore was long preserved, and in particular a knowledge of the sea-routes of the Cretan ships had followed. I have argued elsewhere in this sense, venturing the suggestion that the Greek colonial empire (which started from Ionia) began in an effort to re-establish the great trading system which had its centre in early Crete. Excavators keep on discovering signs of Crete—"Minoan" or "Mycenaean"—influence in the very places to which the Greek colonists came; and it looks as if they came because they knew the way—"Greeks and Barbarians," J. A. K. Thompson.

"The Prince bowed a graceful acknowledgment to the compliment, and asked the Englishman whether he intended to visit his neighbor, the Sawbwa of Kengtung.

"The Englishman replied that having seen the fairest city of the Shans, he would go no further. On the way home he might visit Mandalay, and afterwards perhaps the Empire of India.

"The Prince smiled; he knew that there was more in the white man's words than the empty flattery of an Oriental Court. For a moment his eyes rested lovingly on the beautiful Nam Pang river, whose blue and green waters flowed by the village where he was born. Above, the stream was islanded and broken into a thousand little cataracts of white foam. Below, it sped silently through the flowering forests where the crimson cotton tree mingled its gorgeous blossoms with the creamy white Bauhinia, and the rocks were crowned with a luxuriant liac creeper that caught and held the golden lights of the setting sun.

"The Englishman was the first to break the silence. "Are you fond of traveling?" he asked.

"The business of my kingdom is too great," replied the Myosah. "I should dearly like to go to Mongolia over the mountains there. Perhaps some day I may be able. Who knows?"

To sea, to sea! Our white-wing'd bark Shall billowing cleave its wat'ry way, And with its shadow, fleet and dark, Break the caved Triton's azure day. Like mountain eagle soaring high O'er antelope on Alpine height. The anchor heaves, the ship swings free, Our sails swell full: to sea, to sea!

—T. L. Beddoes.

single thing lacking to complete the absolute perfection of God's ever-present kingdom is not the compassion which Jesus practiced. The faltering human sense of compassion must give way to the true, which proves its divine authority by making manifest the work of God. The fruits of genuine compassion are seen when, through the recognition of the ever-presence of the Christ, Truth, sickness is replaced by health, sin yields to holiness, and fear of death is destroyed by the consciousness of Life eternal—when all belief of incompleteness and imperfection gives way to the understanding and proof of the wholeness of God's idea. This is the fulfilling of the law.

Mountain Solitude

Now, just as silence is never perfect or deep without motion, solitude is never perfect without some vestige of life. Even desolation is not felt to be bitter, unless in some slight degree interrupted: unless the cricket is chirping on the lonely earth... Accordingly, it is, perhaps, never so perfect as when a populous and highly cultivated plain, immediately beneath, is visible through the rugged ravines, or over the cloudy summits of some tall, vast, and voiceless mountain. When such a prospect is not attainable, one of the chief uses of the mountain cottage, paradoxical as the idea may appear, is to increase this sense of solitude. Now, as it will only do so when it is seen at a considerable distance, it is necessary that it should be visible, or, at least, that its presence should be indicated, over a considerable portion of surrounding space.—Ruskin.

The Vire

Oliver Basselin

In the Valley of the Vire
Still is seen an ancient mill,
With its gables quaint and queer,
And beneath the window-sill,

On the stone,

These words alone:
"Oliver Basselin lived here."

Far above it, on the steep,
Ruined stands the old Château;
Nothing but the donjon-keep.
Left for shelter or for show.
Its vacant eyes
Stare at the valley green and deep...

In that darksome mill of stone,
To the water's dash and din,
Careless, humble, and unknown,
Sang the poet Basselin
Songs that fill
That ancient mill
With a splendor of its own...

—Longfellow.

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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"Richmond, Yorkshire," by Herbert Finn

Richmond in Yorkshire

It is once more a stormy evening, and as the grey clouds darken over the gate of Swaledale, I find myself upon the castle bank at Richmond, following a path which curves around the foundations of the old Breton fortress, just where the masons set them on the solid rock, and gripped it tight with bonds which seem as if they must outlast the world. High over my head the old walls rise firm and solid still, their worn grey outlines broken by splashes of yellow gilly-flower, and by jutting ivy bushes, where the nesting birds fly in and out beyond the reach of any enemies not having wings. Far down below me on the left the Swale rushes over boulders with a pleasant splashing; and following its course with my eye against the stream, I see three arches of a grey stone bridge flung across the waterway, and beyond it woods falling rapidly on either side and fringing all the banks up to the point where the river seems to issue from the hills, which close down grandly with already a suggestion of those stern and lofty ridges which gain for this river valley the character of the wildest among all the Yorkshire dales.

For some reason the castle walk is deserted. Perhaps the Richmond people are at dinner. Perhaps they disdained to stay at the watery sun which, shamed and beaten by his enemies, is just now dropping down toward the wet woods, while a fresh wind steals out of the foldings of the hills, and stirs the hanging ivy by my head. It comes from the moor, that little wind; it has the scents of gorse and standing pools among the heather, and I know not what sweet smelling things, which I shall find for myself tomorrow when I follow up the river past the woods and out on the bare downs, where the hills close sharply round the narrow valley, and the sheep call and answer to each other from the opposite heights. Just so it blew, I suppose on many an evening when the Bretons dwelt here in the fortress above my head, with all their descendants from across the sea, who descended on Richmond in such a cloud, as the old song tells us...

"Each came out of Brittany,
With his wife Tiffany,
And his maid Manfras,
And his dog Hardigras."

"Highways and Byways in Yorkshire," Arthur H. Conway.

Pine Trees

Down through the heart of the dim woods
The laden, jolting wagons come.
Tall pines, chained together,
They carry, stems straight and bare;

Now no more in their own solitudes
With proud heads to rock and hum;

Soon to exchange for the steady earth,
Heavy decks; for the scents of home.
Honeyed wild thyme, gorse and heather,
The sting of the spray, the bitter air.

—Laurence Binyon.

A Prince of the Shan States

In his book, "A Vagabond in Asia," Edmund Candler relates his experience with a prince in the Southern Shan States in Burma:

"The Myosah of Kengtung was

crossing the river. His subjects awaited him on the other side. On

the raft that bore him were huddled his army of thirty men, volunteers in the Royal service, who were content to eat the King's meat and follow in his train. The band squatted in the bows. The Myosah himself was surrounded by the retainers of his household. His pony, resplendent in its gold trappings, stood beside him, unmoved by all his pomp.

"The Vagabond sat on the 'ayal'

steps by the riverside, waiting events. The raft was so near now, he could see the band quite plainly...

"The Myosah, his army, and the officers of State were entrusted to one rude barge, merely a platform of bamboo roughly lashed to two hollow tree trunks. Even the exchequer was endangered, for he was returning from

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"The Myos

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

Toward Peace in Ireland

There are certain fundamental facts in regard to the Irish situation, which, no matter what the outcome of the present negotiations between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George, remain the same, and need, at the present time, to be specially emphasized. Chief amongst these is the great question, On which party to this long-drawn-out dispute does the onus of settlement rest? At no time in the history of the Irish question, it may be ventured, has the answer to this question been more utterly beyond dispute than it is at the present moment. Ever since the famous and by no means abortive convention, held in Regents House at Trinity College, in 1917, one great fact has been steadily finding its way into the view of all dispassionate people in regard to Ireland, and that fact is that the settlement in Ireland is an Irish question, entirely dependent for solution upon the Irish people themselves.

Within certain well defined limits, this has been true for many years, for it is safe to say that if Ulster, at any time during the past two decades, had expressed a wish to settle the question of Home Rule by negotiation and agreement with the rest of Ireland, without any interference from England, England would have required but little persuasion to have given the project her blessing. The determination to prevent the coercion of Ulster has, for years, supplied the main and well-nigh the only reason for British interference in a question which the wisest British statesmen have long recognized as really capable of solution only by the Irish people themselves. If, however, it be contended that this is not a fair statement of the position in the past, it cannot be contended that it is not a fair statement of the position today. Practically all the plans for an Irish settlement advanced during the past twelve months have had this in common, that they have stated a maximum of concession toward Irish independence to which Great Britain would agree, and, for the rest, have insisted on a willingness on the part of Great Britain to accept within these limits any settlement which the Irish people might arrive at amongst themselves.

Although no official statement has yet been made in regard to the new terms offered by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. de Valera, there would appear to be no doubt whatever that they represent this political doctrine of non-interference carried to the limit of liberality. As a recent dispatch to this paper from London expressed it, the proposed terms embody everything which anyone but an irreconcilable extremist could possibly demand, whilst they allow for an organized government, on an agreement of the North and South, which must be based upon an arrangement between them "arrived at without any interference from outside." Great Britain, in other words, agrees to accept any scheme for the future government of Ireland upon which the North and South may agree, provided only that it does not threaten the strategic safety of the whole United Kingdom, and that no intimidation of either party is undertaken to secure it. The British offer to Ireland is the fullest independence, subject to its remaining a part of the United Kingdom and a member of the British Commonwealth.

How entirely real is the independence envisaged in this offer is seen from the position of any one of the British dominions. The only abatement of this independence, as far as Ireland is concerned, would be in the matter of its military and naval status. If Great Britain does not and cannot concede independence to Ireland in these matters, it is simply because such an arrangement would be clearly impossible. There is no strategic danger in Great Britain agreeing to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa exercising control over their own military and naval affairs, but the geographical position of Ireland manifestly renders such an arrangement, in her case, out of the question from the British point of view.

The only other point to be adjusted between Great Britain and Ireland is the question of finance. Here again, it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's offer will reveal a spirit of liberality quite unprecedented. If, however, Ireland desires to attain to that dignity of nationhood and statehood so bravely held and bravely defended by the other dominions, she cannot begin by seeking to avoid bearing her share of the burden which the war has imposed upon the whole Commonwealth. Canada is not seeking to be relieved of the smallest part of her great war debt, at the expense of the British taxpayer, any more than is Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa. Ireland cannot demand and, indeed, it is welcome to note, shows no desire to demand any such exemption.

Very slowly, but very surely, the world is coming to understand the Irish question. Slowly but surely it is coming to see, in spite of the tremendous efforts made in certain quarters to cloud the issue, that the failure, so far, to reach a settlement of this question is not due to the "blindness," the "tyranny," or the "stubbornness" of Great Britain, but entirely to the age-long quarrel between the North and South, and the failure of the two contending parties to compose it.

In a recent statement in the Irish Bulletin, the official organ of the so-called Dail Eireann, the point is emphasized that Ulster, if left to itself, would long ago have joined in friendly cooperation with the other parts of Ireland, but that an Irish agreement is impossible whilst British interference continues. In the same issue, the idea of coercing Ulster is utterly repudiated. "What we rely on," the writer declares, "is the irresistible and unifying influence of common interests and common citizenship." The present attitude of the British Government being what it is, it is difficult to see, if this statement really represents the Sinn Fein position, what yet remains to block the way to peace in Ireland.

Defiance of the Farmer Bloc

A discussion of the subject matter of Senator Lodge's recent speech in opposition to Senator Morris' bill proposing the appropriation of government funds for the establishment of a federal export corporation, would be by no means as interesting as a discussion of the causes leading up to the Senator's outspoken defiance of what has come to be known as the farmer bloc in Congress. It has been an open secret for some time, of course, that the senators and representatives from the eastern part of the United States are not at all in sympathy with what the members from the western and middle western sections of the country are pleased to call their progressive legislative program. But Senator Lodge, in making it plain that the efforts to provide for the formation and financing, at government expense, of a federal export corporation, designed to aid the farmers in finding better markets for their products abroad than they are able to enjoy at all times in what they regard as a restricted home market, was not speaking as the representative of the people or industries of Massachusetts, or even of New England. He was speaking as majority leader of the upper house of Congress, as the representative of the Administration. It is because of this, and not because he served notice merely that he and his colleagues from New England and the east would oppose the farmer program in this particular, that his declaration is of striking significance.

It should be remembered, however, that Senator Lodge settled nothing definitely in thus outlining the Administration's opposition to the program of the farm bloc, so-called, except, it may be, the present and future attitude of the majority party toward the legislation proposed, in so far as the President is able to control that attitude. The words of Senator Lodge, if they represented the sentiments of the Administration, were sufficiently clear to define the issue. The inference to be drawn from what he said, though he did not say it in so many words, is that the time has come, as the Administration sees the matter, to call a halt in the more or less headlong surrender which has been made, since the extraordinary session of Congress was convened, to the farmer group. The interesting sequel to the Senator's speech is still to be written. The question, now that the issue has been joined, is whether it is within the power of the Administration forces, without having recourse to an executive veto, to break the combination which has been formed by the representatives from the distinctively agricultural states. It should not be forgotten, in calculating the potential strength of the farmer bloc in Congress, that its membership is made up not entirely of Republicans, but that, in an emergency, it is able to combine the strength of not a few Democrats from the agricultural states of the south, as well, perhaps, as that of some Democrats from purely agricultural sections of the north. It may be inferred, judging from past declarations of some of the representatives of this group, that they regard the program of legislation which they have outlined as of vastly greater importance than any program intended to represent the policies of the advocates of a protective tariff. Primarily, their export trade program, for instance, would seem to be designed along lines diametrically opposed to prohibitive import duties. The aim seems to be to induce, rather than to restrict, commercial interchange. Surely they do not expect to increase the volume of their own exports to the countries of Europe and South America while placing added obstructions in the way of importations of the excess products of those countries.

It is doubtful if either the arguments employed by the President in opposing the granting of a bonus to former service men, or those put forth, with his alleged approval, favoring the provisions for the appropriation of approximately \$300,000,000 to aid the revival of the merchant marine will be accepted as convincing that the government should not assist in establishing and financing a trade export organization. Advocates of the farmers' program may insist that their plan is constructive and progressive. An initial expenditure of \$100,000,000 upon what may reasonably be regarded as a going enterprise might, after all, be less hazardous than the appropriation of three times that amount for an undertaking that has never shown anything but tremendous losses. It is not to be regarded as at all strange that Senator Lodge, in setting forth the Administration's viewpoint, should counsel economy. The need of economy in the expenditure of the public moneys cannot be too greatly emphasized. But there should be no confusion of purposes. In his desire to fortify his party and the Administration in the more or less courageous undertaking which they seem to have entered upon, Senator Lodge should take care that he sets up no men of straw. His party has too much at stake to take the risk of a tactical blunder, even in an effort to determine who shall rule and who shall serve.

Trade With South America

In the United States the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of which Dr. Julius Klein is chief, is giving careful consideration to trade relationships, especially those with South America. It is expected that the advantages gained by the United States during the war will continue now in spite of the difficulties of the rate of exchange. During the war the business men of the United States learned something of how to deal rightly with their customers in South America. Now they must learn still more of how to sell, as well as what to sell, if they are to keep the trade that they have gained. The Department of Commerce is making every effort to distribute the necessary information.

As Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said in his address at the National Shoe and Leather Exposition in Boston, "Eventually the increase in our imports of tropical supplies, minerals, and commodities that we do not ourselves produce, together with the spending of tourists and the investment of surplus capital abroad, should overtake our export balance and establish a proper equilibrium." Trade between the United States and South America should be, perhaps, more easily managed than trade with any other part of the world, because the United States can readily use many South American

products to be taken in exchange for other goods exported to those countries. Because South America is not already so heavily in debt to the United States as Europe is, it still has a considerable purchasing power, and a great part of the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will be to show how business men can make the most of this purchasing power, not only by selling, but by buying properly.

It is interesting that tourists visiting South America will not only help in the payment of what the South American buyers owe to the United States, but will broaden their comprehension of how to carry on business there. Traveling, especially by business men, is therefore to be encouraged, for an active trade cannot be permanently built up unless there is a better understanding of the right methods for such international commerce. The investment of surplus capital in South America also is to be encouraged, for this will help to stabilize trade relations. The development of a free exchange of goods, rather than a tariff or an embargo, will enable the United States to compete rightly with what Mr. Hoover called "trade invasions" of other nations, when he said in his speech, "No tariffs, no embargoes, no navies, no armies can ever defend us from these invasions. Our sole defense is the prosperity of our neighbors and our own commercial skill. The recovery of our foreign trade can march only in company with the welfare and prosperity of our customers."

Doubled Fares and Old Pledges

ON THE whole, it can be said that the patrons of the Boston Elevated Railway have shown themselves fairly complacent under the 10-cent fare. That rate of payment represents a 100 per cent increase from the standard fare of pre-war days in the Greater Boston district. It has been "enforced," as one newspaper puts it, since July 10, 1919. There was a deficit of almost \$5,000,000 in the year that ended June 30, 1919, and another deficit of over \$17,000 in 1920. But for the year just ended the trustees report a surplus of \$550,253. Some of this can be ascribed to a reduction in expenses, but most of it means increased revenue from fares. That is equivalent to saying that the public is using the cars freely, in spite of the doubling of the rate at which it pays for the service.

This fact is worth noting, since the company's success in obtaining legislative authorization for its increased fare had the effect of releasing it from an old pledge that served as one of the inducements whereby public agreement was obtained for the company's monopolization of the city-owned subway system. The Boston Elevated Railway represents the final form assumed by the monopoly controlling Boston's street railway transportation, following the merging of the old-time surface railway companies and the beginning of an elevated and underground system. The possible effects of such a monopoly caused some uneasiness at the outset, and the assurance that the uniform fare should be no more than five cents was one means of allaying the public's misgivings. That sort of pledge was rather the fashion in the days when mergers were the vogue. It is, therefore, interesting to have this recent evidence that the public which, not so many years ago, was somewhat apprehensive of monopolistic private control of its urban transportation, even with the assurance of a low fare, is now apparently complacent, as regards both private monopoly and a fare that is no longer fixed, but flexible.

This changed attitude is a reminder that we are in a different era from that in which mergers of public utilities were everywhere being urged. It is a reminder, too, that the readiness of public service corporations, in former times, to make promises and pledges, was rather greater, as a rule, than their present ability to continue to live up to those pledges. An example of the same sort of thing that is observable in this matter of Boston street railway fares is to be found in the fixed dividend rates that were promised to stockholders of some of the old steam railroad lines when those lines were merged in the greater railroad corporations familiar today. Low fares, and high dividend rates, were the attractions offered when public acceptance was sought for combinations which the financial managers of the railroads and street railways thought desirable. Experience seems to show, however, that neither the public nor the financiers can really guarantee that such benefits can be continued indefinitely, even though the combinations can be. Something of this sort should be borne in mind, on the part of those representing the public, whenever the public approval is required for future private financial privileges.

Literary Reminiscences

ALREADY we are in a fair way to be shown completely, by reminiscences and other forms of analysis, the motives and ideals not only of the literary Victorians but of their successors, by whatever descriptive term they may be called, who were still later to give way to the very modern writers of today. Though Mr. George Moore and Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, for instance, are our contemporaries, they represent merely that reaction against the Victorian conception of things which led to the present extremes of formlessness. Their literary reminiscences, therefore, show a great deal of how the transition took place. It is curious, of course, to think of these two together, for their reactions have been exceedingly different, but they together are typical of the transition from the Victorian to the Georgian period.

"Mr. Moore," Mr. Hueffer says politely enough, "is the only consummate English writer (of course he is an Irishman trained by the French). He, alone amongst novelists and writers of the fiction which is called memoirs, knows exactly what he wants to say, and exactly how to say it. But all his fiction repels me; I wish it didn't, I can't help it. Intellectually I am lost in admiration: sympathetically it leaves me cold; or rather, it chills me. But 'Ave atque Vale' is beautiful and poetic." George Moore reacted particularly against the subjects presented by the Victorians, whereas Ford Madox Hueffer reacted against the style of presentation. Yet in the process they both achieved an excellence of style that makes them major figures in the literature of the first decades of the twentieth century.

As for "the fiction which is called memoirs," Mr.

Hueffer has just produced an example in his "Thus to Revisit." In fact, the quotation is from this very production. Like George Moore, he uses the form not so much to give literary gossip as to present his whole artistic theory. In this respect he is altogether different from Mr. William Butler Yeats, whose "Four Years: 1887-1891" The Dial and The London Mercury are publishing. Though both Mr. Hueffer and Mr. Yeats give reminiscences of such people as W. E. Henley, Oscar Wilde, and Charles Whibley, it is interesting for the reader to contrast their purposes in doing so. Mr. Hueffer uses as arguments the people whom he brings in, whereas Mr. Yeats uses them merely as picturesque figures.

Some of Mr. Hueffer's main arguments are against the aims and accomplishments of those whom he designates the Academicists. As he says, his "revisiting" makes up "a book of propaganda" for creative literature uncontaminated by scholarly analysis. In this connection, it is pleasant to note that Sir Sidney Colvin, one of the foremost of those Mr. Hueffer would call the Academicists, has also published his reminiscences in serial form. The three volumes, then, of Mr. Hueffer, Mr. Yeats, and Sir Sidney Colvin, should add very considerably to our understanding of that period which preceded the dawn, or, as Mr. Hueffer would say, the "moonrise," of today. "Thus to Revisit" is certainly enlivened by ideas, and is a type of modernity in memoirs, showing that even reminiscences can progress beyond Victorian methods.

All these new volumes, more or less autobiographical, are important because it will be impossible fully to make a right estimate of the Victorian period until it is seen not only as a development from the literary periods that preceded it, but also as the predecessor of the "moonrise." The material on which a right estimate must be based is rapidly accumulating, and certainly it is interesting material, for "the fiction which is called memoirs" is often as engaging fiction as is written. Mr. Bernard Shaw exemplifies this fact in the reminiscent parts of his prefaces,

Editorial Notes

GOVERNOR BAXTER of Maine is right when he says that water power, as valuable property, is not being taxed anywhere near what it should be. He is referring to his own State, but his statement can apparently be made with equal force about most of the other states in the country. Water power obviously increases the sale value of adjacent land. But this increase is not adequately reflected in the taxation. While the subject is up it is rather to be regretted that Governor Baxter does not say whether he would lay the tax more heavily upon unused water power than he would upon that which is in use. The consideration is worth while. There is a need everywhere to bring all valuable water power into active employment, for the sake of saving coal, if for nothing else. Putting an extra tax on the water power that is held in idleness might hasten the day when it will be set to work.

THE work of Sir Robert Nathan, K. C. S. I., in connection with India was well known, but few people know of the extraordinary services which he rendered the Allies, without payment of any kind, since his retirement from the Bengal Civil Service in 1915. Looking more like a bluff country gentleman than a Sherlock Holmes, no one would guess that it was he who was personally responsible for the detection of the plot for the assassination of the allied sovereigns and prime ministers. His visit to the United States, moreover, resulted in his tracking the enemy engaged in blowing up the allied munition ships and American munition factories. Sir Robert Nathan possesses the virtue of modesty. It is on record that he commanded the devoted service of those with whom he worked.

THAT is an interesting contest, near Hartford, Connecticut, in which citizens have banded themselves together to operate the automobile busses that have been forbidden by law and the Public Utilities Commission. While the prohibition is intended to absolve the street railway from unwelcome competition, the citizens feel that they have a right to operate the busses as a means of protest against what they regard as excessive fares and the inconvenience of the trolley service. The legal restriction appears to be sufficient to prevent the running of the busses as a public service, but there will be some interest in seeing whether the citizens can find a way to keep them going as private vehicles.

THE kaleidoscope of time has clicked out new patterns so swiftly of late that one may be pardoned for having forgotten that the downward movement of commodity prices had its beginning with the organization of the famous Overalls Clubs early in 1920. A reminder of those interesting organizations, however, comes in the form of a sort of fashion note from Chicago, stating that overalls for the coming season "will be worn in the conventional shades." Perhaps there may be a touch of the facetious in so much of the statement, but the rest of it is worth serious attention, namely, that overalls are going to cost, wholesale and retail, only forty per cent of what they did last year at this time.

THE estimated throng of 40,000 persons which attended the recent baseball game in Boston between the "Braves" of that city and the Pittsburgh National League club, besides establishing what is believed to be a record for baseball attendance exclusive of "world series" contests, bears evidence that the national game of the United States is as popular as it ever has been. "Forty-thousand crowds" do not appear every afternoon, it is true, but, for a day-by-day proposition, baseball patronage in the eleven major league cities measures favorably with that boasted by any other pastime.

AMONG the ever-increasing volumes of collected information on specific subjects is a motor car index, published in London, which, according to the notice, has been compiled for the purpose of enabling anyone to tell the age of any motor-car under examination. Apparently the way is now clear for modernizing a seriously antiquated saying. It would, of course, now read: "Do not look a gift car up in the index."